G.I.=1917

135 & 17.

S.L. No. 10. 11 12 [illegible]

P.C.

'Investigation & Selected Subjects & General importance by the Special Committees & the Representive Assembly.''

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 135-1

1917.

Serial Nos. 10, 11,

(G. M.)

Later references.

Reserve
Init
15.11.16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 10, 11, 12 & 14

Part B for April 18

SUBJECT.

Investigation of Selected Subjects of General importance by the Special Committees of the Representative Assembly.

To The Heads of Departments.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts
" Compiler Mysore Gazette & Press Dairy
No: Camp ~~6-10-17~~ 8-5-18 & 22-4-18

Introduces certain changes in the Constitution & working of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

13.9.18

G. R. S. III—1] 1917-18

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(G. M)

NOTES.

File No. 135-17

FILE HEADING.

Investigation of selected Subjects of general importance by the Special Committees of the R.A.

From

Mr: M. Venkatakrishniah, Mysore.

No. Letter Dated 21.8.17 Received 22.8.17.

Diary No.	Enclos. 3	Spare Copies. —	Serial No.
1464			10

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the proceedings of the three Special Committees Viz (1) Improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the R.A. (2) Improvement of the working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the R.A and (3) the expansion of female Education under the three grades and states that the Committee about the expansion of female Education is of opinion that the question

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-16

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

G. R. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

of English Education in High Schools and Colleges require the consideration of experts.

—

1. Of the 3 selected subjects about which Mr Venkatakrishniya has forwarded the proceedings of the Special Committees (2) and (3) have been referred to Br I and Br VI respectively for favour of further action and no (1) will be dealt with in Dasara Section Shop:

22/8/17. 2-W/22/8/17

Rec'd 23/8

11. From Mr M Venkata Krishnaya, Mysore

Letter dt 24-8-17

Sends the revised copy of the proceedings of the Special Committee appointed by Govt to discuss and report upon the Constitution & improvement of the Representative Assembly & requests that it may be substituted for the one sent on 21st Instant.

12. From Mr M Venkata Krishnaya, Mysore

Proceedings

Letter dt 19-8-17

Forwards a copy of the proceedings of Committee appointed by Govt to discuss & report upon the expansion of Female

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gm File No. 135 of 1917-18

Sl: 12. Sent to Br II for necessary action
of 4/9
&
4/9

Serial No.

Education under the 3 grades.

3) The recommendations of the Committee appointed by Govt Vide Govt order of 19.5-17 to discuss & report upon the Improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the Rep: Assembly have been received & Statement showing the reforms proposed under various heads with the existing rule or practice under each head is submitted for orders.

& (ar) 4/9
30/8

~~General Secretary~~

4) The recommendations of the Committee are under six heads and may be considered under each head separately.

5) Dist. the number of Members on the Assembly.

The present number is undoubtedly too large and capable of reduction. But the Coll. are of opinion that the number cannot be reduced without impairing the educative value of the Assembly. There is some force in this argument as the Assembly was first intended to bring the people into direct contact with Government. If, however, it is intended to consider the question of reduction notwithstanding the Committee's recommendation the details will be worked up.

It would be well if the number could be reduced to half

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

(4.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. R. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

1) A subsidiary recommendation made by the Coe under the same head is that, of the four members at present elected by each of the municipalities of Bangalore and Ilepore, two may hereafter be elected by the municipal councils and two by the general body of rate-payers; the latter two being members for three years in the same manner as members elected by Talukes, and the former two for one year as has been the practice till now. The purpose of asking the general electorate to elect two out of the four members is not clear. If any distinction is normally sought to be made between the Municl Council and the electorate it would seem to be incorrect for the council represents the interests of the electorate and no need exists for procedure of the nature of a referendum. It may be better if all four are directly elected to the R.A. by the municipal electorate though this also does not seem necessary. The recommendation of the committee, at any rate as it stands, does not seem acceptable.

Thanks 26/11

2) A further subsidiary recommendation under the same head made by the Coe is that casual vacancies may be filled up by bye-elections. In a case of casual vacancy that occurred in 1896 Government, for reasons that do not appear in the order, were of opinion that it is unnecessary to fill up this or any other casual vacancy". Considering how

Flag W page 32, Sl. 29 of the compilation. (Original file not available in G's Records)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

5

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.R. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

large the membership is, a few casual vacancies would seem to be a small matter, but considering that a vacancy might occur very soon after an election, and that if it occurs it means the deprivation of some area of representation for perhaps three years, the opinion of Govt expressed so long ago as 1896 may be reconsidered and the recommendation of the Coll in this matter accepted.

Flag W

I thinks so MK

8) The committee also recommend that any member failing to attend any session without reasonable cause be considered to have vacated his seat. An acceptance of this recommendation would render necessary rules as to what attendance at a Session means (whether presence ~~presence~~ for three days and absence for two days is "attendance" for example), & rules as to what shall be considered reasonable cause. If accepted along with the previous recommendations it will necessitate, it may be apprehended, every year a large number of by-elections.

Some measure to enforce attendance is necessary MK 14/9

9) Secondly the Qualification for voting and Election. The first recommendation of the Committee under this head is that the property qualification of ordinary voters and Jagirdar voters be reduced by 50%. Some members of the Coll dissent from this proposal. It may be noted that the rules as they originally

Flag X, Flag A iii of the Note on the origin &c. of the Act.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

6

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

stood made no distinction between the qualifications for voting and standing for election, and that the present rule fixing the property qualification for voting at half that for standing for election was introduced in 1894 with the intention that while the qualification for membership remained the same as ever that for voting should be changed so that the representation of the rural parts may "be placed upon an enlarged and satisfactory basis". Since then the rule has remained unaltered. The Committee by a majority desire that the electorate be further enlarged. In the main this seems desirable though a 50% reduction generally would be too much. As the property qualification was first fixed, so far as can be seen, arbitrarily in each area, the opinion of Deputy Comrs is necessary in this matter — it is necessary on other points also but on this, specially.

Flag T, page 23 of the papers re: R. A.

A 25% reduction may be made. CBS

10) The Coee recommend that patels and shanbhogs be considered Govt servants ineligible to vote and to be members. Shanbhogs & patels are public servants, but not Govt servants and Govt servants only. Such a rule would mean a serious curtailment of the rights of shanbhogs and patels and would also mean, it may be feared, the exclusion of a large number of people who are the only influential men of their parts, and a consequent weakening of the assembly. Two of the members of the Coee

If any elimination is desirable shanbhogs may be declared ineligible. I think Patels should continue to be eligible CBS

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

ND 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

(7)

Serial No.

it may be noted, dissent from the view of the majority.

II) Thirdly, as regards the definition of work at the two sessions and their duration. The recommendation of the Committee do not amount to a real definition of the work, and as to duration they say the first session should be as long as it will take, and the second one day longer than now laid down. Two of the members propose that the first session be one week at the most, the duration of an ordinary session as at present conducted. Even this limit seems more generous than there is need for. Strict enforcement of existing rules as to speaking would result in much economy of time and if the second session is made supplemental to the first and not a separate session on its own account there is no reason why the first session should not end on the 6th day from commencement. Whatever subjects remain over to be discussed may be kept on for the supplemental session, no new subjects being allowed to be sent up for that session. A study of the groups of subjects generally brought up for discussion seems to indicate that with a seeming variety they are (as a matter of fact, in a large number of cases,) the old subjects brought up again and again. Govt have ordered that 20 new subjects may be sent up by each District for the second session but the privilege, it is submitted, may be removed without much loss

why not the following:-

I. Autumn session Divisional subjects (ii) Major & minor wants of 05 instead of local subjects.

B- April session
(i) Budget.
(ii) Interpellations
(iii) Resolutions.

Flag IV

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

ND 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

(8

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C.R. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

to the assembly. The districts find it hard enough to send 450 subjects of real importance every year without repeating old subjects, and may be expected not to miss the privilege of sending 20 more important subjects each to the supplemental session. Not that the members would agree to the withdrawal of the privilege if consulted, for any restriction of any sort they are many of them disposed to consider a curtailment of rights — the fifteen minute rule of speaking for instance many of them would call an infringement of the right of speech. If however this is done the second session would have as its work 1) the budget discussion 2) subjects remaining over from the first session 3) "major and minor wants." The four days now allowed would be enough for the purpose, ordinarily.

may be done with some safeguards — CPG

12) The committee recommend that the privilege of asking questions and passing resolutions which when passed should be carried out should be granted to the assembly. This may be considered.

13) Fourthly as regards the elimination of unimportant subjects. The Coll are of opinion that subjects sent by districts should not be eliminated in the Secretariat. Elimination is effected at present according to a very reasonable rule very liberally ~~severely~~ interpreted. The recommendation is not supported by sufficient reasons & does not seem acceptable.

I agree CPG

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

1566
1916 Jun.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

(9)

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.R. File No. 135 of 1917-18

Serial No.

14) Fifthly- the time limit in speaking at the Council. The Coee are of opinion that the present rules are sufficient. ~~It~~

15) Sixthly, as regards the constitution of a Committee. The proposed Committee is to carry on the work of the Assembly in the Districts between the sessions. What exactly its work would be is not clear. If it is to carry on the educative work for which the assembly stands it need not be constituted/~~or~~ recognised by Government. It may be intended to represent the assembly between the sessions. If so, it would have no function that is at present apparent and there seems to be no apparent need/either for such a Committee ~~either~~.

Jagrea MV

It is not clear what the functions of such a committee will be. What is the work of the assembly in the interval? MV

MVS 13/9/17.

(General Secretary)

16) I have noted a few remarks on the margin of the Asstt Secy's note for convenience of reference.

17) The important suggestions for orders are (i) Bye elections.

(ii) Broadening the franchise

(iii) Eliminating patels & Shanbogs

(iv) Defining the work at the two sessions.

(v) Giving powers of interpellation & moving resolutions.

CSV 20/9/17

Dewan)

In a recent issue of the + Karnataka Patrika was an article making suggestions from the Extremist point of view. Please get it & put it up MV

14/9/17

14/9/17

MV 17/9/17

Mr Marketing presented note

23/9. The issue of the 25.8.17 contg the article is here MVS

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(Hare MV) 1734 21.9.17 Thly 17/9

(Govt Sec) MVS 17/9/17

(DD)

(10

ND 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 135 of 1917. 18

Serial No.

Special Committee report, D. R. A.

18) Seen.

19) Copies of these reports may kindly be made and forwarded to each Member of Council. They may all be considered at the meeting of the Council to be held on the 4th proximo.

26.9.17 RO.

V

20) Take action accordingly.

CM

26/9/17

Submitted.

21) Copies of the reports except No. 8, which has not yet been received, were made and forwarded to each member of Council & (22) vr A of the Demands order 1/10/17 has been sent to each Branch where the respective cases are being worked up. Rem. has been issued for case No. 8.

26/9/17

Sec 1/10/17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D 1910

Letter dated 5-9-17 from Mr. M. Venkatakrishniya, Mysore. Re certain errors in the resolution about the improvement of the Constitution & procedure of the R.A.

Submitted in Continuation of D. nos: 1464 and 1566 dated 21-8-17 and 26-8-17 respectively.

7/9/17

Necessary additions made by the Statement 8/9

Vide flag 2 (para (6) 2)

Link with the main file - Mr. Venkatakrishniya's letter dt 8-9-17 refd to by

As the mistake was rectified & published in the Volume of Proceedings 1917, the papers may be destroyed.

29/11/17

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

TO 2012
18-9-17

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

Pur S26-17
& 21-9

(B) (1) 4

WD 3048—GPB—1,000—16-7-17

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated 17th September 1917.

(23) (4) Certain selected subjects of general importance were referred to Special Committees of the Representative Assembly at the last Session.

(24) (5) I shall be glad to know if all the reports have been received. - Definite suggestions regarding the - manner of dealing with them at the next Session may be brought up for consideration in about a fortnight's time.

AB
18-9-17

The Secretary,
General Department.

(25) Asstt Secy, Dasara.
Kindly put up a memo & bring up personal discussion in a day or two
Mo 21/9/17

Done
MM
21-9-17

MM
18/9/17

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

(1) Submitted.

(2) The subjects were referred to the special Committees as per S.O. No S.1560/50 G. on. 5th-16-1-1950. Of these only Six reports were received as per statement herewith put up.

(3) These reports have been transferred to the respective branches for further action, with the exception of one which was worked up in this section and submitted to the Gen. Secretary.

21-9-47

(4) Gen. Sec'y.

Dasara Section

(5) Please make out a list of reports received & give info: as to what has been done about them & put up also the papers in connection

21-9-47

(6) Reports on hand 5.6×8 in the statement have not yet been received

21-9-47

Reminders are being issued.

21-9-47

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

R. 2526-17

(18)

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

1769
26.9.17

(35) Submitted to Dewan.

(31) 6 out of the 9 reports due have been received.

(32) Action is being taken on the reports received & reminders are being sent for the reports yet due.

(33) Progress will be watched from week to week. I shall submit further suggestions in due course.

24/9/17

Note
Statement has been received from the ...

(34) Seen. Thanks.

(35) I shall be glad if the Secretary will kindly furnish me with a copy of these reports, immediately after they are received in the office, and fix a date for the submission of the papers with the recommendations of the Secretary to the Dewan and Members of Council as was done on previous occasions.

(36) The dates as fixed, have to be rigidly adhered to.

(37) Accordingly Memorandum 24.9.17. Action is being taken to obtain the reports yet due. Progress will be watched from week to week. Further suggestions in due course. 25/9/17

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

(14)

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

---

(14) Submitted.

Flag X (38) A responsibility sheet showing the action to be taken regarding the report of the special Committee is put up.

1) Improving the method of collecting agricultural and trade Statistics.

Out of the 9 reports kept, yet not been received and a reminder has been issued to the Commerce to expedite the report.

Copies of the reports received are under submission separately to the Dewan.

28.9.17

(39) Typed copies of all the reports will, it is expected be ready for submission to Members of Council tomorrow.

(40) The following procedure may be adopted with these subjects in addition to their consideration in council.

i Printed copies of the Reports may be distributed among members of the Assembly on the first day of the session

ii A day may be fixed for discussion in the Assembly and ascertain the sense of the Assembly on the subject and its opinion taken.

(41) If approved the reports will be got printed in the Press.

General Secretary). 28/9/17.

Reports may be translated into Kannada

(Copies sent to Translator Section)

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—23-7-16.

G.R.S. III—3]

In R526-17

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

---

(12) The action suggested above may be approved, as well as the responsibility Sheet —

1879
1/10/17 Dewan)

(13) The Dewan approves of the responsibility Sheet as revised in this office

Dasara Section..

(14) Get copies of Responsibility Sheet typed and forward to Branches or circulate this file among the Branches for information

Circulated to Branches I, II, IV & VII (Edn.) III (Esstt.)

13/10/17.

13/10/17

18/10.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Responsibility Sheet in regard to the report

Serial no	Items	Section Responsible	Date
1	Receipt of report	Darana Section	15.9.17
2	Reference to Branches	do	as soon as they a
3	Submission of Copies to Diwan	do	~ 10
4	Submission of Copies to members	do	~
~~5~~	Preparation of Notes for Consideration in Council	Branches Concerned	4 ~~2~~
~~6~~ 5	Consideration in Council	Council section	8 ~~4~~
6	Preparation of notes for Consid in C[e]	Branches Concerned	15 - 10 -
7	Discussion in Council	C[e] Section	19 - 10 ~~At a meet before the~~
8	Distribution of printed Copies to R A Members	Darana Section	2 ~~6~~ - 10
9	Discussion of the subjects in the Assembly		The day announced

of Special Committees of the R. Assembly

	Remarks	
	All reports have been received except No. 8 for which a reminder has been issued.	Flag K
e received until 26-10-17	All reports except No: 6 & 8 have been sent to Branches Concerned. No: 6 will be sent today. to Bro I. (28/9)	Flag K
-17	Copies of reports except Nos 6 & 8 have been sent to Dewan. —	Flag K.
-17		
-17		
-17	Only the General procedure to be adopted will be discussed	
17		
~~-17 immediately~~		CB. 29/9/17
~~Opening day~~		
-17		
be on 26-10-17		

7

(For Disposal at next the Meeting)

No. C. 215 –

4/10/1917

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

COUNCIL MATTER.

SUBJECT.

(Clause viii of the Schedule)

45) Reports of the special committee of the Representative Assembly appointed to investigate selected subjects of general importance.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

C S Balasundaram Ayyar

4th October 1917.

Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

1416/5.10 **First Member of Council.** 5/10

157. 4.10.17 **Second Member of Council.**

WD 2670—GPB—1,000—11-5-17

21

Subject.-Clause viiiof the Schedule.

46) Reports of the Special Committees of the Representative Assembly appointed to investigate selected subjects of general importance.

8/10/17. Cur.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Instructions:

1) Reports shd be printed, ✓ translated & circulated to members of R.A. To be done.

2) Views of Assembly will be ascertained.

3) Heads of Depts concerned & other selected officers, as well as a certain number of leading non-off members shd be written to to study the question & come prepared to take part in the discussion & with well considered suggestions. List of such persons to be approved by Dewan.

(4) The reports will be considered by Dewan & members of Council at the next Comint meeting. To be done on 19.10.17.

H.S.V & Asstt Secy Dasara will take action on the above hints at once. The list of persons shd be submd to Dewan tomorrow.

9/10/17

9/10/17 9/10/17

9/10/17.

G.R.S. III—3].

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

49) Dasara Section

1. Please fair draft the D.O. letter in place of the OM
2. Get the list as corrected typed
3. And Submit to Senior before 3 PM today

MW
10/10

Subd 48) Fair draft with a typed list is sub

49) Please type the draft. Put up a full list of the members also & resubmit after

CK
10/10

50) Dasara Section
Put up with the whole file

MW 10/10.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

5-1) Typed draft, ~~as~~ with a Complete list of R.A. Members (Flag V.) is submitted, as directed.

~~5-2~~ 10/10/17 Genl Secy). MW 10/10/17.

9156 10/10/17 Dewan).

5-2) Draft approved by the Dewan 12.10.17. MW 10/10. CRS 10/10/17

5-3) Issue at once CRS 13/10/17

Dasna Section To issue today. MW 13/10/17

5-4) No. G 55-90-638.

14. 10. 17

To ~~Heads of Dept~~ officers & R.A. Members as per Enclosed list :

Suggest that they may kindly Study & Come prepared with Inform^n regarding the Special Committee Subjects noted against their Names.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

55) A copy of the responsibility sheet in regard to the Special Committee subjects is submitted with reference to item 9 thereof

HRS

56) 26/10/17 1. The day's business has been fixed today.
2. The RA has been communicated regarding subjects which might be referred to Spl Cttee.

57) Please remind at the Hall today.

HRS
26/10/17.

58) Board's report on financial position ... reports have now been received. Memorandum ... by Finance Secretary to Financial Department ... ed by us ...

Noted subject to ... 26/10

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Discussed ... with regard to ... of certain provincial services ... 27/10/17

5) Draft responsibility Sheet submitted. Action promised with regard to Subject No: 1 is contained in para: 24 of Dewan's closing Remarks. (Flag 'A')

Ref. Subject No: 2)

(Red back with further instructions 20/11

6) Submitted with draft responsibility Sheets as personally instructed. a fair copy

Red backed

20/11

21

Ch. Secy). 21/11/17

7) Issue 21/11/17

8) Issued to Branches I, II, IV & VI on 22-11-17 - with Asstt. Secy. signature

Issued to Financial Secy, Revenue Secy, Secy. Edn. & Agri. & Council Section on 23-11-17. } with Chief Secy's Signature.

Responsibility sheet in regard to the reports of the Special Committees of the Representative Assembly appd in April 17.

Serial No.	I t e m s.	Sections responsible.	Date.	Remarks.
1	Preparation of Memoranda on the reports of the Special Committees.	Branches concerned.	3rd December 1917	
2.	Despatch of Memoranda to Heads of Departments for opinion.	Branches concerned.	10th December 1917	
3.	Receipt of opinions from Heads of Departments.	Branches concerned.	15th January 1918	
4.	Further noting on the suggestions and preparation of cases for Council.	Branches concerned.	29th January 1918	
5.	Meeting of Council to arrive at a definite decision.	Council Section	To be fixed later on	
6.	Orders to issue	Branches concerned.	End of February 1918.	In the case of the first subject (Re. the Const^n of the Rep. Assly) orders will not issue till after they are considered at the 2nd Sessio

SVS

21/11/17

21/11/17

Received from
Under Secy V
on 15th Dec 1917
for submission
to Asst. Secy
R. A Section

15/12/17

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen File No. 135 of 1917

Serial No.

Flag T.

67) A statement showing the Special Committee's opinion on the improvement of the constitution & procedure of the R.A. and the views as recorded in the office notes is put up with a Minute for further remarks in the light of discussions in the Assembly on the subject for orders.

Flag U

68) 27/11 A copy of the Summary of the Deputy's closing remarks is put up which contains the Deputy's views on the subject.

27.11.17

(Note continued)

Flag J

69) A draft Memorandum and a statement showing the recommendations of the committee & the summary of discussions in the points R.A on these recommendations in juxta-position are submitted.

65) The statement also shows other points viz Communal representation & grant of certain powers & other privileges raised during the discussions.

66) If the draft Memorandum is approved, Kind orders are solicited as to what Heads of Departments it has to be sent as per item 2 of the Responsibility

Flag S.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Note on the proposed changes in the rules relating to the Rep. Assembly.

One of the questions coming up for discussion at the ensuing session of the Rep Assy is the question of reforming the constitution of the assembly. The subject in one form or another has frequently come up before the assembly — sometimes proposals relating to small details have come up and sometimes large questions like the relation of the Rep Assy to the Leg Council and the apportionment of work between them so as to leave the R.A. the dominant body. The question of reform was referred to a Special Committee of the Assembly at the Second Session last year with Dr Mc Kee Chairman as Convener ~~of the Cttee~~

The recommendations of this committee were published before the last ~~October~~ January session and were discussed at that session in the Assembly. It is not necessary to give in detail the recommendations made by the committee. The

more important of the changes they proposed were the reducing the qualification to be required for voting, the grant of the privilege of asking questions and passing resolutions in the Assembly, the filling up of casual vacancies by byeelections, and the continuance of the Dasara session each time for as many days as may be necessary for concluding the business before it. All their recommendations were fully discussed in the Assembly last October and the general sense of that body was ascertained. The assembly as a whole was in the main in agreement with the recommendations.

Govt have since considered the report of the Committee in the light of the discussion in the Assembly and have decided upon certain tentative changes. Copies of the revised rules embodying the changes proposed are shortly to be published in the Gazette and distributed to the members of the Assembly. The principal points in which the revised rules differ from the existing rules may be briefly indicated.

One matter that needed change was the number of Members

in the Assembly. The assembly now has about 270 members giving an average of one member to every 20000 of the population. This proportion of members is too large - larger than obtains in any other country with representative institutions. It is proposed to reduce this number by about one hundred. There need be no apprehension that the efficiency of the assembly will be impaired by this reduction. The proportion of members to the population will still be equal to that of the most liberally constituted electorates in the world. The Special Committee were not in favour of ~~this~~ increasing the number of members but ~~change~~ there is no doubt that the majority of the Assembly will agree on consideration that the reduction is desirable and is even long overdue.

Another matter relates to the interests that are represented. While the total number of members is reduced the number of members that is retained should, it is proposed, be distributed to represent various interests ~~the~~ additional to those till now represented. The majority of the members under existing rules were returned by Dalits, about forty of them

by District and Municipal Boards and about 20 by recognised associations. There was thus no provision for the representation of trade interests and industrial interests, of cooperative societies, of the Malnad's special interests, and of educational interests. These ~~interests~~ could, it is true, be represented by those members of the Assembly who chose to do so but it is essential in an assembly not only that all interests may be represented by the members if they chose, but that there should be members who are there to represent ~~interests~~ all. In the rules now proposed provision is made for the representation of all such interests / One half of the members still represent purely agricultural interests ~~still have the majority of the members~~, having now as before a much larger number than any other interests. The other half are distributed among these other interests somewhat in proportion to their importance. Trade and industrial and cooperative interests have about 22 members; large landed interests have five members; educational interests four members. the Malnad area in the three districts of Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga a member each, and the depressed classes two members. It will be observed that this last comes under

Associations and special interests ordinarily represented through associations. But the state of education among the depressed classes being very backward it will be some time before these classes will be enlightened enough to form associations among themselves and in the absence of associations it has been considered desirable to allow the literate of the communities all over the state to elect the members to represent their interests. This provision will, it is hoped, not only make it possible for Govt to be in touch with the needs of these communities, but will be helpful in raising the communities from their present condition by giving them a sense of their importance and by inducing the spread of education among their people.

These two are really the two most important changes now proposed. The reduction of the number of members and the redistribution of the members among the old and some new electorates representing various important interests. Next in importance comes the reduction of the qualification for voting and the adoption of the same qualification for membership also.

In place of the present schedule prescribing varying qualification for each taluk it is proposed to have one uniform ~~rate~~ ~~for~~ qualification for voting and membership. The ~~adoption~~ adoption of the same qualification for voting and membership has been urged before this assembly occasionally and its adoption now will it is believed remove the apathy that was to be observed in those who ~~were entitled~~ under present rules were entitled to vote only but not to be members. Both as broadening the electorate and conducing to increased interest in election proceeding these changes must meet with the approval of the majority of the members.

Other changes ~~are~~ proposed will be gathered from the memorandum prefixed to the rules. The provision for the filling up of casual vacancies ~~Extending~~ ~~the~~ ~~more~~ sessions by means of by-elections, the concession of the right to interpellate Government and the formation of a Subjects Committee of the Assembly are among them. One consequential change is the adoption as the electoral unit in place of the taluk under existing rules of the unit of area as defined for

purposes of civic and social organisation
Whereas Taluks would be
of very unequal importance
the units defined for con-
venience of civic activity might
roughly be supposed to be of
equal importance excepting
perhaps the cities of Mysore
and Bangalore. The Representative
Assembly is a civic body
and it is appropriate
that Merit for other civic
organisations should be the criterion
for this civic organisation too.
And as all special importance
is specially provided for therein
it has been possible to give
one member to each such
unit and thus reduce the
number of members without
leaving any interest unrepresented
or inadequately represented. An-
other change proposed is to
reduce the number of subjects
that may be brought by each
district to 30. Bangalore and
Mysore districts having 50
subjects, the reduction of the
number of supplementary subjects that
maybe brought up at the Budget
session to twenty and the
limit of 200 to the number of
subjects that might be brought
up at the second session of the

Assembly.

All these changes are to be discussed at this session of the Assembly. When the wishes of the members on them all are fully known Govt will decide finally on the changes that may be introduced.

S.O. on

Reforms of the Assembly

Draft S.O. put up for provisional approval. I have marked certain passages which may be deleted. If this is done, the S.O. as it then stands may issue. In the revised rules I have marked out certain rules, relating to reforms not contemplated now, for omission. If the rules so revised are appended to the S.O. they will contain all the changes now framed and also replace the old rules.

Chief Secy

18/4/18.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

----:o:----

Government Order No..... dated

Government have long had under their consideration the question of -- reforming the constitution of the -- Representative Assembly. The existing constitution was fixed nearly a quarter of a century ago and experience has shown the need for revision. The Members of the Assembly have also repeatedly brought up the question at the annual Sessions in the form either of proposals for large reforms or prayers for individual changes. At the April Session of the Assembly of 1916-17, the question of modifying the constitution was referred for a thorough investigation and the submission of definite recommendations to a Special Committee of the members of the Assembly, of which Mr. Venkatakrishniah, one of the oldest members of the Assembly was Convener. This Committee submitted a report which was duly considered by the whole Assembly at the Dasara Session of 1917.

2. The recommendations of the Committee may be briefly summed up as below under the more important heads. They were not in favour of reducing the strength

of

of the Assembly and as to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore were of opinion that all the four members for each City should not be chosen by the Municipal Councils but two by the Municipal Councils and two by the rate payers. They recommended that any member of the Assembly who fails without reasonable cause to attend any session should be deemed to have vacated his seat and that vacancies caused in this manner and otherwise should be filled up by bye-elections. As to the qualification for voting, of persons paying land revenue, they suggested a reduction of the limit by 30 per cent and suggested that Patels and Shanboghs in active service should be deemed to be public servants and ineligible for membership. They suggested that the Dasara Session should continue to sit for as many days as might be necessary for concluding the business before it and that the April Session should sit for five days, and that the Assembly should be given the privilege of putting questions and matters of public interest and passing resolutions on important subjects.

3. Discussion of the report in the Assembly showed that that body as a whole was in the main in agreement with the recommendations of the Committee.

On a consideration of the recommendations of the Committee and the --

discussion

discussion in the Assembly Government have decided on certain modifications in the constitution of the Assembly and in the rules regarding the conduct of its busines. The principal changes are:-- (1) The provision for the representation of certain interests not specifically represented at present. (2) The broadening of the electorate by reducing the qualification for voting and for membership. (3) The provision for the filling up of casual vacancies in membership by bye-elections. (4) The concession of the privilege of putting questions on matters of public interest. and (5) The formation of a Subjects Committee of the Assembly to facilitate the discussion of subjects in the Assembly

4. No seats have till now been allotted in the Assembly specifically to educational, large landed or trade and industrial interests or to special areas like the malnad on account of their peculiar character. This want it is now sought to supply. The place of the taluk as the electoral unit is now taken by the unit of area as defined for the organization of economic, civic and social activities, with the advantage that particular places, like Chintamani for instance, which on account of their importance deserves separate representation;

but

but which under the rules in force could not on account of such importance only be separately represented, can now be given representation. Separate constituencies are formed for returning members on behalf of the new interests proposed to be given the privilege of representation in the Assembly.

5. In the old schedule of qualification for voting and membership different minima are fixed for different taluks in the State. These differences are now removed, the land revenue qualification for voting being fixed at Rs.50/- and the mohatarfa qualification at Rs.10 uniformaly for the whole State. And the qualification for membership is made the same as for voting. The rule now adopted both for voting and for membership is the lowest rate previously applied to a few of the taluks in the State and has the result of considerably broadening the electorate.

6. Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the strength of the Assembly should not be reduced, and have distributed the whole number of seats suitably between the various interests new and old that will be represented in the Assembly.

7. Government accept also the recommendations of the Committee -- regarding

regarding members who fail to attend Sessions of the Assembly without -- reasonable cause, regarding bye-elections, and suggesting the grant of the privilege of putting questions to Government on matters of public interest. They are however of opinion that the privilege of passing resolutions need not be conceded at present.

8. Some arrangement has long been found necessary for enlisting the help of members of the Assembly in regulating the discussion of subjects in the -- Assembly. The formation of a Subjects Committee will it is believed serve this purpose.

9. The rules regarding the constitution and conduct of the business of the Representative Assembly have been modified in the light of the changes set forth above and some other minor and consequential changes and appended to this order. Government trust that as a result of the changes now introduced in the constitution and the powers of the Assembly that body will fulfil in a larger measure than till now the purpose with which it was started of associating the public with the Government to the lasting benefit of the people of the State.

Sl.No.	Item of Reform	Opinion of the Committee.	Views of t Secretar
A.	(1) Number of Members	No reduction necessary.	Present number capable of reduct
	(2) Allocation of seats.	Four members to represent each of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils; two of these to be elected by the Municipal Councils and two by rate payers, every year.	Does not seem
	(3) Filling up of vacancies.	Casual vacancies to be filled up by Bye-elections.	Recommendation cepted.
	(4) Absence of R. A. Members.	Absence without reasonable cause at any Session should involve forfeiture of seat.	Will necessita number of Bye-ele year.
B.	(1) Qualification for voting and election.	Property qualification in the case of voters paying land revenue and Inamdars may be reduced by 30 %. (Messrs. Annaia Pandit, B. Narasinga Rao and K. Ramanuja Iyengar dissent.)	Desirable. E of Deputy Commiss necessary as to t ~~election~~. Reduction
	(2) Exclusion of Patels and Shanbhogues.	Patels and Shanbhogues in active service to be considered as public servants under Rule 13. (Messrs. B.Narasinga Rao and Karnick Krishnamurti Rao dissent.)	Patels and Sha public servants b servants only. exclusion weakens
C.	Definition of work at the two Sessions:-		
	(1) Dasara Session.	To extend until the subjects are finished (Messrs B. Narasinga Rao, S.R.Balakrishna Rao and M. Basava Iya dissenting suggest a week's duration at the most.)	Six days at th 15 minutes time speaking is stri
	(2) April Session.	Five days.	Four days quit
	(3) Dasara Session.	Subjects to be on all matters with right to move resolutions on 12 important subjects.	
	(4) April Session.	Budget discussion. Moving Resolutions on 25 important subjects. Decision of important general subjects.	(1) Budget Disc (2) Subjects re from the D (3) Major and M

Constitution of

of the Representative Assembly :-

e Assistant R.A.Secn.	Views of the Chief Secretary.	Further remarks in the light of discussion in the Assembly.
too large and on.	It would be well if the number could be reduced to half of what it is now.	
cceptable.	I think so.	
may be ac-	I think so.	
e a large tions every	Some measure to enforce attendance is - - necessary.	
t the opinion oners is - - e extent of	A 25 % reduction may be made.	
bhogues are t not Govt. ence their the Assembly.	If any elimination is desirable Shanbhogues may be declared ineligible. I think Patels should continue to be eligible.	
most if the imit regarding tly enforced.	Why not the following? DASARA SESSION. (1) General Subjects (2) Major & Minor wants of Districts instead of Local Subjects. APRIL SESSION. (1) Budget (2) Interpellations (3) Resolutions.	
enough.		
ssion. aining over sara Session nor wants.		

? the Assistant tary, R.A.Sec.	Views of the Chief Secretary.	Further remarks in the light of discussion in the Assembly
/ be considered.	May be done with some safeguards.	
commendations not acceptable.	I agree	
	I agree	
need for such a Committee.	It is not clear what the functions of such a Committee in the interval will be.	

tion of quorum from ¾ to ½ in the case of election meetings
he Representative Assembly may be made. Mr. C. Srnivasa Rao does
of any reduction as the reduction will mean condoning the omis-

Sl.No.	Item of Reform.	Opinion of the Committee.	Views Secr
C.	Definition of work at the two Sessions Contd.		
	(5) Right of putting questions.	In every Session members may put questions, not less than 100, on matters of general public - - interest.	
	(6) Resolutions.	The power of moving and voting on resolutions and making definite recommendations may be conceded to the R.A.(Mr. Basava Iya dissents).	M
	(7) Amendment of Rule 15.	Rule 15 of Rules relating to Constitution and Conduct of the Assembly may be amended in accoradance with (5) and (6) above.	
D.	Elimination of unimportant Subjects.	Subjects sent up by Districts should not be eliminated.(Messrs Venkatesayya and Basava Iya - - - dissent, and suggest- Selection of about 75 Subjects by a Subjects Committee and revision of other Subjects by a system of Select Committee in co-operation of Heads of Departments.)	R
E.	Time limit for speakers.	Existing rules seem adequate	
F.	Constitution of Committee.	A Committee of (1) Five members of Bangalore and Mysore Districts and (2) Four members of each of the other Districts may be constituted every year at the Dasara Session to - - carry on the work of the Assembly in the interval.(Votes are said to have been taken during the meeting of the Committee with the result that 4 voted for and 5 against the proposition.)	N

Note:- Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao proposes that a redu
by District Boards and Municipalities for returning a member to.
not offer any opinion. Mr. S.R.Balakrishna Rao is not in favour
sion of members and demoralising them.

NCR.-26-11.

Compd & by

Sl.No	Recommendations of the Special Committee.
A.	Number of Members.- (1) The Committee are not in favour of reducing the strength of the Assembly in as much as any reduction -- impairs its efficiency and representative character as such and diminishes its educative value. (2) In the matter of allocation of seats the Committee are of opinion that, for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, two seats be allotted to the Municipal Councils and other two seats be filled by direct election by the general body of rate payers of the respective Cities and that the latter representatives continue as members of the R.A. for three years. (3) That the Committee are of opinion that the vacancies on the Assembly do always be filled up by bye-electi (4) Any member who fails to attend without reasonable cause at any Session of the Assembly shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.
B.	Qualification for voting & election.- (1) The property qualifications in the case of voters paying Land Revenue and also Inamdars be reduced by 30 %. (Messrs. Amble Annia Pandit, K.Ramanujaiengar and B. Narasinga Rao dissent).

Mr. M.S.Krishna Rao - Maximum limit of age for membership not necessary.

Summary of discussions in the R.A. during Dasara 1917.

(1) Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao - Number should not be reduced. (Note - Two for and all against)
Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao - Present number is 1 for 20,000 population. This should not be reduced.

(2) Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - It is not clear whether Municipal Councils should elect Municipal Members or any one.
Mr. Karnick Krishnamurty Rao - In Bangalore and Mysore election of some Memebers should be made by Mohatarfa payers direct.
Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar - Mohatarfa payers in towns should form an electoral group by themselves.

ns. (3) Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao - Bye - elections should be allowed.

(4) **********

(1) Mr. B. Gundu Rao - Mohatarfa qualification in taluks too high. Should be reduced.
Mr. Malali Venkataramiah -
(a) Present qualification should be reduced.
(b) Qualifications of voters and candidates may be made the same.
Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - Mohatarfa qualification for Members should be increased and not decreased.
Mr. K. Ramanujiengar - Property qualification need not be reduced.
Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - Mohatarfa payers in - - - Bangalore and Mysore should be allowed to stand for taluks.
Mr. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao - Town residents paying Mohatarfa should not be eligible for taluk membership.
Mr. Girmaji Rao - Eighteen years too young for members and men over 55 or 60 should not be allowed to be members.
Mr. Karnick Krishnamurty Rao - Minimum age of members may be raised to 25 years. 60 or 65 may be fixed as maximum.
Pleaders or other professional men with 10 years' standing may be eligible without property qualification.
Mr. A. Anantaiya. - Professional tax payers may be made eligible to vote and be members.
Mr. Amble Annia Pandit - Separate representation may be given for professions as Agriculture, trade &c.
Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - Representation of Associations should be restricted.
Mr. Karnick Krishnamurty Rao - Some qualifications should be fixed for Association members.
Mr. G. Girmaji Rao - Ladies Associations like Mahila Samaj &c., may be allowed to return members.
Mr. Seetharamaiah - Votes for women is a matter for consideration.
Mr. K. Ramanujaiengar - Franchised to women is unnecessary at present.
Mr. Seetharamaiah - Deputy Commissioners should be allowed to nominate two members from each District to represent men in taluks who are not graduates and who have no property qualifications.

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the Special Committee.
B.	Qualification for voting & election contd.-

(2) Patels and Shanbhogs in active service shall be deemed to be public servants under Rule 13 of the Rule framed by Government dated 22nd March 1917.
(Messrs Karnick Krishnamurty Rao and B. Narasinga R dissent).

•

COMMUNITY OR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE ASSEMBL

C. Definition of work at the two Sessions and duratio of each Session.

(1) The duration of Dasara Session may be extended until the subjects brought for discussion are finished.
(Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, S.R.Balakrishna Rao and M. Basava Iya dissenting suggest that the duration be fixed at most a week).

(2) The duration of April Session may be fixed at five days only.

(3) The subjects in the first Session may be as heretofore, on all matters with a right of resolutions being moved on twelve important subjects.

(4) In the Second Session the following business may be transacted:-

(1) Budget discussions,
(2) Moving resolutions on 25 important subjects
(3) Decision of important General subjects

(5) In every Session of the Assembly, the members may be allowed to put questions, not less than 100, with a view to elicit answers on matters of general public interest, each District being given a fair distribution of such -- questions

Summary of discussions in the R.A. during Dasara 1917.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao - Matter for discussion.
Messrs. B. Gundu Rao, C. Narasimhaiah, Karnick Krishna murty Rao, A. Anantaiah, Seetharamaiah, Ramaswamy Iyengar, Chikka Subba Rao - Patels and Shanbhogs should be eligible for members.

Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan - Certain changes in the election Rules are necessary before powers are enlarged. - - Change is necessary to provide for <u>community</u> representation. Special Committee may be appointed to devise practical scheme. Five or six groups of - - - committees may be constituted.

Mr. Basava Iya - Community representation important and necessary. Committee did not contain any representatives of the raiyat population.

Mr. K. Thammayya - Brahmins are cultivators.

Mr. H. V. Rangaswamy - The Representative Assembly is not a religious congress. Representation need not be by communities.

Mr. M. Subbaiah - At present Vokkaligar representation is inadequate. Number of representatives for each important community may be fixed. Educated people of backward communities should be given a chance.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - Community representation not - - - desirable. Unit is taluk and not communities.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurty Rao - Community representation not important. All communities have been represented. Grouping communities not possible.

Mr. A. Anantaiya - Unnecessary.

Mr. Seetharamaiya - Impracticable.

Mr. Chikka Subba Rao - Not necessary.

Mr. K. Ramanujaiengar - Unnecessary.

Mr. Amble Annaiah Pandit - Impracticable.

Mr. M. S. Krishna Rao - R.A. is not confined to any community. Community representation unnecessary.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao - Resolutions should be allowed to be passed.

Mr. Chikka Subba Rao - Resolutions passed should be - - binding unless vetoed by His Highness the Maharaja

Mr. H. V. [illegible] resolutions is that [illegible] in the Assembly. One sided discussion

Summary of discussions in the R.A. during Dasara 1917.

Mr. Seetharamiah - Supplementary subjects should receive special attention.

Mr. Chikka Subba Rao - Standing Committee necessary. Should be recognized by Government.

(1) Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.- It is important to decide whether the Representative Assembly is a subordinate or dominant Assembly. All other Councils or Assemblies should be subordinate to R.A.

Mr. H. V. Rangaswamy.- Dominance of R.A. should be maintained.

(2) Mr. Karnick Krishnamurty Rao - Status of R.A. members should be settled.

(3) Mr. H. Krishna Sastry - All members of Legislative Council should be chosen from R.A., others should be only treated as additional members.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao - All non-official elected members of Leg.Council should be chosen from R.A.

Mr. Chikka Subba Rao - R. A. should have Legislative powers. But since there is a Legislative Council all elected members should be chosen from R.A. -- All Districts may be represented.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiah - All R. A. members are eligible for election to the Legislative Council. It is their own fault if members of certain communities did not offer themselves for election.

(4) Mr. H. Krishna Sastry - Economic Conference and its Committees should also be Committees of R.A.

Mr. --Ditto-- All reports of such Committees should come up.to the R.A. and general sense of R. A. ascertained.

Sl.No.	Recommendations of the Special Committee.
C.	Definition of work at the 2 Sessions & duration of each Session Contd.

(7) Rule 15 of the Rules published with Notification No. G. 10,156 dated 22nd March 1915 may be amended by inserting the following between the words "Representations" and "and" "Questions asking for information on matters of public interest."

D. Elimination of Unimportant subjects.

Since the subjects are sent up to Government after being discussed in the preliminary meetings of the District, it is not desirable that such subjects should be eliminated.

(Mr. Venkatesaiya dissenting, suggests the selection of a specific number about 75 by a Subjects Committee and the revision of other subjects for consideration and report by a system of select committees in co-operation of the Heads of Departments. Mr. Basava Iy agrees with Mr. Venkatesayya.)

E. Time limit for speakers.

The existing rules of debate regarding time limit seem adequate to the present.

F. Constitution of Committee.

A Committee consisting of 5 members of each of the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, four members of each of the other Districts may be constituted every year at the Dasara Session for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Assembly during the interval and the members of such Committee may be elected from among the members of each District.

(Moved by Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Seconded by Mr. S. Venkatesayya. Votes were taken. Four for and five against).

GRANT OF POWERS AND PRIVILEGES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

(c) Power of moving and voting on resolutions making definite recommendations to be conceded to Assembly and resolutions passed by the Assembly to be given effect to
Mr. Basawayya dissents

(d) Rule 15 of the Rules published under Notfn. dt. 22-3-15 to be amended by the insertion of the following between "representations" and "and" "Questions asking for information on matters of public interest"

Flag (i)
Rule 15 of the rules published under Notfn. dt. 22-3-15

4. Elimination of unimportant Subjects

It is not desirable that Subjects relating to Govt. should be eliminated
Mr. Venkatasiah dissents & suggests the selection of a specific number of about 75 by a Subjects Committee the revision of other subjects for consideration & report by a Select Committee in Cooperation with Heads of departments
Mr. Basawayya agrees to this

Subjects disposed of by Govt. are eliminated from the list finally passed by the majority of members present at the meeting convened for consideration of Civil & Local subjects to be dealt with by Govt. Comg (Rule 18)
Local subject within the Cognizance of Heads of Departments & Dy. Commissioners of do (Rule 19)
(Vide Govt. of 15601-50 Rev. 5524-16-1

Flag D 19-5-17
Certain subjects were referred to Select Committees for consideration & report

5. Time limit of Speakers

Existing rules of debate re: time limit seem adequate for the present.

Rule 23(b) prescribes 15 minutes for each important subject & 5 minutes for other subjects. This limit may be exceeded by members with the special permission of the President Flag (i)

6. Constitution of Committee

A Committee consisting of 5 members of

each of the districts
of Mysore & Bangalore
& members by each of
the other dts be constituted
every year at the
Dasara Session for
the purpose of carrying
on the work of the
Assembly in the
interval & the members
of such Committee be
elected from among the
members of each district.
Moved by Mr. G.R. Bala-
-Krishna Rao & seconded
by Mr. S. Venkatavarya.
Votes were taken vizt.
Four for, & Five against

Improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the Representative Assembly

Item	Proposed Reforms	Existing Rule or practice
	No	
Number of Members	(a) ~~Not in favour of~~ reduction in the number of Members	291 Members.
	(b) Two seats to be allotted to Municipal Councils in Bangalore & Mysore cities	212 from Taluks & Sub-Taluks. 42 from Municipalities 18 from Local Bds 21 from Associations } Nil
	(i) 1. Two seats to be filled by direct election by the General body of rate payers of the respective cities	(b) Four members are elected and deputed annually by each of the municipal Councils of Bangalore & Mysore cities.
	(ii) 2 Elected representatives to continue as members of RA for 3 years.	
	(c) Vacancies on the Assembly always to be filled up by by-elections.	(c) Casual Vacancies are not filled up till the next triennial election in the case of RA members representing Taluks. Ml & Dt Board members are elected & deputed annually to the RA. Nil
	(d) Any member failing to attend any Session of RA without reasonable Cause to be deemed to have Vacated his seat	Nil
Qualification for voting and election	Property qualification in the case of Voters paying Land Revenue and also Standard to be reduced by 50%	(1) Vide Schedule A, B, C property Qualification Varies for different Taluks. (2) Inamdars who own one or more entire inams in a village with a total income of Rs 250 per annum are entitled to Vote (Messrs. Ambale Ananda Rau & K. Ramanuja Aiyengar & B Narasinga Rao dissenting to the proposed reform)

Flag(O)

Patels & Thanthoge in active Service to be deemed as Public Service under Rule para 12 of the Rules framed by Govt in their order dt 22-2-15.

(Messrs BR Arasinga Rao & Anandi Lenting)

Rules 1(a) & 3(a) per persons who are Govt. Servants & who possess the requisite property qualifications to vote for and be elected as members by Ry A.

3 Definition of Work at the two Sessions and the duration of each Session.

Dasara Session.

a(i) Duration of the Dasara Session to be extended until subjects brought up for discussion are finished

(Messrs BR Arasinga Rao & SR Balakrishna Rao suggest that a week at least be fixed)

(a)(i) Generally extends over a week or eight days.

(ii) Duration of April Session be fixed at five days only

(ii) Not to exceed on four days ordinarily.

(Vide Govt No: 7212-60 dt 1-12-16)

Flag(I) GM 362-16-1

(a2) Subjects to be as heretofore on all matters with a right of moving resolutions on twelve important subjects.

For Dasara Session

450 (General & Local) + 25 supplemental subjects to be received on the 2nd day of sittings of the Assembly & discussed before the close of the Session.

Second Session

(i) Budget discussion

(ii) Moving resolutions on 25 important subjects

(iii) Decision of 25 important General subjects.

Second Session

(1) 250 subjects (general) vide (i) State Budget

(2) Subjects not discussed at the Dasara Session for want of time

(3) Examination of proposals made with regard to major and minor wards.

(4) Maximum 20 subjects for each district

le. In every Session of the Assembly members may be allowed to put questions not less than 100 with a view to elicit answers on matters of public interest, each district being given a fair distribution of such questions.

No. G. 5390-638 Dt. 14-10-17.

Dear Sir,

With reference to G.O.No. G. 15601-50/G.M. 554-16-1 dated 19th May 1917, appointing Special Committees of the Representative Assembly to investigate certain subjects of general importance, I am desired to say that it is intended to have the proposals made discussed in the Assembly so as to ascertain the general sense of that body before Government take suitable action in the matter. With a view to facilitate a full and effective discussion of various aspects of the questions, I am to suggest that you may kindly study and come prepared with information regarding the subjects noted in the margin so that you may take part(a) / assist (b) in the discussion.

2. Copies of the reports of the Special Committees will be ------ supplied

Klag K'

Date of Issue 14-10-17.
Signed by Mr. C.S. Balasundaram Iyer

(a) to members of R.A.
(b) to Officers.

Subject.	Official Gentlemen.	Non-official gentlemen.
1. Improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the Representative Assembly.	1. General Secretary. 2. Revenue Commissioner. 3. Excise Commissioner. 4. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	1. Mr. C. Narasimiah, Advocate, Mysore. 2. " H.V.Rangaswami, Landholder, Hassan. 3. " Krishna Sastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpet. 4. " S. Sitharamiah, Advocate, Shimoga. 5. " B.K.Garuda Char, Merchant, Bangalore. 6. " Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C.Rangiengar, Advocate, Mysore.
2. Improvement of the working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the Representative Assembly.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Education Secretary. 3. Inspector General of Education. 4. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	1. Mr. C. Chennakesavaiya, Advocate, Chitaldrug. 2. " H. V. Rangaswami, Landholder, Hassan. 3. " Krishnasastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpet. 4. " S. Sitharamiah, Advocate, Shimoga. 5. " B. K. Garuda Char, Merchant, Bangalore. 6. " Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C.Rangiengar, Advocate, Mysore.
3. Malnad Improvement Scheme.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore. 3. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga. 4. Conservator of Forests.	1. Mr. Shankarnarayana Rao, Advocate, Shimoga. 2. " C. Vasudeva Rao, Coffee Planter, 3. " S. Venkatesiah, Advocate, Hassan. 4. " T. Narasinga Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur. 5. " Mahamad Raza, Retired Asst. Commr.Hassan . 6. " A. Anantiah, Pleader, Shimoga.
4. Improvement of Rural Post.	1. Financial Secretary. 2. Revenue Commissioner. 3. Secretary, Education Department.	1. " S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Advocate,Shimoga. 2. " Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, Landholder, Bangalore. 3. " H. Krishnappa, Advocate, Bangalore. 4. " C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter. 5. " Girimaji Rao, Landholder, Kolar. 6. " Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Landholder, Koppa.
5. Village Planning & Sanitation.	1. Sanitary Commissioner. 2. Revenue Secretary.	1. Mr. Hutchaveere Gowda, Patel, Kadaba. 2. " M. Subba Rao, Landholder, Heggadadevan-

		3. Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	Kote.
		4. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	3. " Herur Gundappa, Landholder, Herur, Kunigal.
			4. " Malali Venkataramaiya, Landholder & Coffee Planter, Saklespur.
			5. " C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter.
			6. " Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Landholder,
6.	Measures necessary to popularise the Landed Estates Scheme.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Revenue Commissioner. 3. Conservator of Forests. 4. Excise Commissioner. 5. Superintendent, Amrit Mahal.	1. Mr. K. Venkatasamiah, Advocate, Nanjangud. 2. " B. V. Narayana Rao, Landholder, Hosdurga. 3. " G. Sivaramiah, Jodidar and Pleader, Maddagiri. 4. " B. K. Garuda Char, Merchant, Bangalore. 5. " Karnick Krishnamurti Rao, Landholder. Bangalore. 6. " M. Basava Iya, Advocate,
7.	Expansion of Female Education under the three grades.	1. Education Secretary. 2. Inspector General of Education. 3. Mr. J.S. Chakravarti, 4. Mr. Hamza Hussain.	1. Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C. Rangiengar. 2. Mr. S. Venkatesiah, Advocate, Hassan. 3. " K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Kadaba. 4. " D. Venkataramiah, Advocate, Bangalore. 5. " C. Rasool Khan, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur. 6. " K. Sankaranarayana Rao, Advocate.
8.	Improvement of the method of collecting agricultural and trade statistics.	Report of the Special Committee not received.	
9.	Measures necessary for reducing drunkenness among the people.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Inspector General of Police. 3. Excise Commissioner. 4. Revenue Commissioner. 5. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore. (Mr. P. F. Bowring).	1. Mr. Krishna Sastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpet. 2. " S. Seetharamiah, Advocate, Shimoga. 3. " K. Ramanna, Pleader, Hole-Narsipur. 4. " Anantha Chetty, Advocate, Chitaldrug. 5. " M. Basava Iya, Advocate. 6. " M. Abbas Khan, Timber Merchant.

MRN. 3.

10/10/17.

Subject.	Official Gentlemen.	Non-official gentlemen.
1. Improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the Representative Assembly.	1. General Secretary. 2. Revenue Commissioner. 3. Excise Commissioner. 4. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	1. Mr. C. Narasimiah, Advocate, Mysore. 2. " H.V.Rangaswami, Landholder, Hassan. 3. " Krishna Sastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpet. 4. " S. Sitharamiah, Advocate, Shimoga. 5. " B.K.Garuda Char, Merchant, Bangalore. 6. " Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C.Rangiengar, Advocate, Mysore.
2. Improvement of the working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the Representative Assembly.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Education Secretary. 3. Inspector General of Education. 4. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	1. Mr. C. Chennakesavaiya, Advocate, Chitaldrug. 2. " H. V. Rangaswami, Landholder, Hassan. 3. " Krishnasastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpet. 4. " S. Sitharamiah, Advocate, Shimoga. 5. " B. K. Garuda Char, Merchant, Bangalore. 6. " Rao Bahadur Mr. M.C.Rangiengar, Advocate, Mysore.
3. Malnad Improvement Scheme.	1. Revenue Secretary. 2. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore. 3. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga. 4. Conservator of Forests.	1. Mr. Shankarnarayana Rao, Advocate, Shimoga. 2. " C. Vasudeva Rao, Coffee Planter, 3. " S. Venkatesiah, Advocate, Hassan. 4. " T. Narasinga Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur. 5. " Mahamad Raza, Retired Asst. Commr.Hassan. 6. " A. Anantiah, Pleader, Shimoga.
4. Improvement of Rural Post.	1. Financial Secretary. 2. Revenue Commissioner. 3. Secretary, Education Department.	1. " S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Advocate,Shimoga. 2. " Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, Landholder, Bangalore. 3. " H. Krishnappa, Advocate, Bangalore. 4. " C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter. 5. " Girimaji Rao, Landholder, Kolar. 6. " Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Landholder, Koppa.
5. Village Planning & Sanitation	1. Sanitary Commissioner. 2. Revenue Secretary.	1. Mr. Hutchaveere Gowda, Patel, Kadaba. 2. " M. Subba Rao, Landholder, Heggadadevan-

Superseded by No. 4464

1917 Q

MW 38-17

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. V 10 GENERAL 22 AUG. 1917

Mysore 21.8.1917

16/22/8/17

16. Forwarding a Resolution

General Secretary
to Govt.
Bangalore

Sir,

I beg to send herewith the proceedings of the three Special Committees viz (1) Improvement of the constitution and procedure of the Representative Assembly (2) Improvement of the working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the Representative Assembly and (3) the Expansion of female Education under the three grades. I beg to inform you

manent record.]

that the committee about the expansion of female education is of opinion that the question English Education in High schools and Colleges require the consideration of experts. They have given their opinion in other matters.

I beg to remain Sir,
Your most obedient
servant.

M Venkata Krishnaya

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Representative Home, Mysore
19.8.1917

proceedings of the committee appointed by the Govt to discuss and report upon the constitution and improvement of the Representative Assembly.

Members present

(1) Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya (In the Chair)
(2) " Ambale Annaiah pandit
(3) " Kanuic Krishnamurthy Rao.
(4) " M. Basavaiah Esqr. B.A. B.L. Advocate
(5) " S. Venkatesacar B.A. B.L. Advocate
(6) " S. R. Balakrishna Rao B.A. L.L.B. Advocate
(7) " Girimaji Rao, Landholder, Kolar.
(8) " B. Narasinga Rao, pleader Seringapatam

Absent

(1) Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao, coffeeplanter.
(2) " Abbas Khan, timber merchant, Bangalore.
(3) " K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Advocate
(4) " M. L. Varadhamanayya, Landholder, Mysore

Subject. number of Members

(a) (1) The committee are not in favour of reducing the strength of the Assembly in as much as any reduction would impair its efficiency and representative character as such and diminish its educative value.

a (2) In the matter of allocation of seats the committee are of opinion that for the

Reichsbahnamt Neue Stadt
(14.8.41)

Proceedings of the committee appointed to ...
the report to be sent ... [illegible]
[illegible] and ... [illegible]
Reichsbahnamt Neustadt.

Members present

(1) Chief Mr. Wilhelm Schulze (Reichsbahnrat)
(2) " Friedrich Hermann Bauer
(3) " Heinrich Wilhelm Hoffmann
(4) " Mr. Hermann Engelbert ... [illegible]
(5) " Siegfried Baumann [illegible]
(6) " [illegible] Schmidt
(7) " Hermann Karl Ludwig Becker
(8) " [illegible] Franz ... Klein

Absent

(1) Mr. [illegible] Schneider
(2) " [illegible] Müller
(3) " [illegible]
(4) " [illegible]

Subject: [illegible]

(1) The committee was met to ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

cilies of Mysore and Bangalore two seats be allotted to the Municipal Councils and other two seats be filled by direct election by the general body of ratepayers of the respective cilies and that the latter representatives continue as members of the Representative Assembly for 3 years.

a(3) That the committee are of opinion that the vacancies on the assembly do always be filled up by by-elections

a(4) Any member who fails to attend without reasonable cause at any Session of the Assembly shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

(b) Qualification for voting and election

(1) That the property qualifications in the case of voters paying land revenue and also Inamdars be reduced by 50%.

(Messrs. Ambale Annaiah pandit, K. Ramanuja Iyengar and B. Narasinga Rao dissenting).

(2) That Patels and Shanbhogs in active service be deemed to be public servants under rule 12 of the rules framed by the Government dated 22.3.1915

(Mr. B. Narasinga Rao dissenting)

(c) Definition of work at the two sessions and duration of each Session

(1) That the Duration of Darbar

(2) Is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$ finite or infinite?

(3) Is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$ finite or infinite?

(4) Is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$ finite or infinite?

(5) Is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$ finite or infinite?

(6) Is the dimension of $\mathbb{R}^n$ finite or infinite?

may be conceded to the Assembly and that resolutions passed by the Assembly may be given effect to.

(Mr Basavaiah dissenting)

(c) That rule 15 of the rules published with notification no 10156 dated 22-3-15 be amended by inserting the following between the words "Representations", "and" "questions asking for information on matters of public interest".

(d) Elimination of unimportant Subjects.

Since the Subjects are sent to up to Govt after being discussed in the preliminary meetings of the districts, it is not desirable that such Subjects should be eliminated.

(Mr Venkatesayya dissenting, suggests the selection of a specific no about 75 by a Subjects Committee and the revision of other Subjects for consideration and report by a System of select Committees in Co-operation of the heads of departments. Mr Basavaiah agrees with Mr Venkatesayya).

(e) Time limit for Speakers

The existing Rules of debate regarding time limit seem adequate for the present.

(b) Eliminación de [illegible]

Sobre la [illegible] se [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(6) Constitution of Committee

That a Committee consisting of 5 members of each of the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, 4 members of each of the other Districts be constituted every year at the Dasara session for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Assembly in the interval and that the members of such Committee be elected from among the members of each District

Moved by Mr. S. R. Balakrishnarao,
Seconded by Mr. S. Venkatesaiah.

Votes were taken.
Four for and five against

Mr. Venkata Krishna Iyer
Chairman

Liste de distribution de circulaire

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao's note on the constitution of the Representative Assembly.

(5)

In reply to your letter dated the 3rd Septr'1917, re the quorum at meetings of the Local Boards etc., for returning a member to the Representative Assembly, I am of opinion that the quorum need not be reduced. If the non-official members of these bodies do not trouble themselves to attend the meeting, I think the electorates or those responsible for nominating them ought to ask them to account for such omissions. Our people must learn that they are to look upon their seats on these bodies as so many feligious duties and carry out all the functions with zeal and sense of responsibility. By reducing the quorum we will be condoning the omissions of these people and demoralising them.

"Copy "

Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao's note on the Constitution of the Representative Assembly.

" Regarding subjects under (a) I am quite in agreement with the resolutions already passed; Regarding (b) I accept the resolutions (1) & (2) and under (c), (1) I agree with Mr. Balakrishna Rao that the duration should not be over 7 and 5 days respectively. In other respects I agree entirely. Under (d) I approve if all the resolutions passed by the majority.

I am also in favour of a Committee being appointed to continue the work of the Assembly. In the absence of such a Committee the work of the Assembly cannot be said to have any continuity. It is better that we have a definite policy and continuity in our work.

Regarding your letter of the 3rd September asking for my opinion regarding a modification of the rule 13 in the matter of elections of non-official members to the Representative Assembly ~~members~~ I have no other alternative than to state that a reduction from ¾ to ½ of the number is necessary having regarding to the peculiar conditions of the malnad and the difficulty of travelling in the rainy season when the elections are usually held.

"Copy"

(5)

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao's note on the constitution of the Representative Assembly.

" I fully concur with all the resolutions with the exception of No. C (5) regarding restriction of the minimum number of questions to 100, which seems to me to be ambiguous. I think it is better to move the question re the quorum at meetings of the Local Boards etc., for returning a member to the Representative Assembly.

H.E.V

Please ask Mysore Representative (Mr. Narasimha Rao) to see me abroad) 24.8.1917 accordingly Dasara 25/V

To

H.E. & REV. SECRETARIA. V GENERAL SECRETARIAT 25 AUG. 1917

Sri, Narasimha Rao Sahib General Secretary Bangalore.

GEN. & DASARA SEC. 25 AUG 1917

Lr. No. 135-17

I have sent the revised copy of the proceedings of the Special Committee appointed by Govt to discuss and report upon the Constitution and Improvement of the Representative Assembly. I beg you will kindly substitute this for the one sent to you on the 21st instant

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient
servant

M. Venkatakrishnaya

NO. 1566.

19/7/1916
SECTION Gen
FILE NO 135-1

Representative Hon
Mysore

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
DASARA SEC.
20 JAN 1917

24.8.1917

Proceedings of the Committee appointe
by the Govt to discuss and report upon th
Constitution and Improvement of the
Representative Assembly.

Members present

(1) Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya (in the Chair)
(2) " S. R. Balakrishna Rao
(3) " B. Narasinga Rao.
(4) " Karnie Krishnamurthy Rao.
(5) " G. Girimaji Rao
(6) " M. Basavaiah
(7) " S. Venkatesaiah
(8) " K. Ramanuja Iyengar.
(9) " Ambale Annaiah Pandit

Absent

(1) Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao
(2) " Abbaskhan
(3) " K. Shankaranarayana Rao
(4) " M. L. Vasthamanaiah.

Subjects

(a) Number of Members

(1) The Committee are ~~of opinion~~ not in favour of reducing the strength of

Assembly, in as much as any reduction would impair its efficiency and representative Character as such and diminish its educative value.

(2) In the matter of allocation of seats the Committee are of opinion that for the cities of Mysore and Bangalore two seats be allotted to the Municipal Councils and other two seats be filled by direct election by the general body of rate payers of the respective cities and that the latter representatives continue as members of the Representative Assembly for 3 years.

(3) That the Committee are of opinion that the vacancies on the Assembly always be filled up by by-elections.

(4) Any member who fails to attend without reasonable cause any session of Assembly shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

(b) & Qualification for voting and election

That the property qualification in the case of voters paying land revenue and also Inamdars be reduced by 50%.

(Messrs Ambale Annaiah pandit, K. Ramaniah Iyengar and B. Narasimha Rao dissenting)

(2) That patels and shanbhogs in active service be deemed to be public servants under rule 12 of the rules framed by the Government Dated 22.3.1915 (Mr B. Narasimha Rao dissenting)

(C) Definition of work at the two sessions and the duration for each session

(1) That the duration of the Dasara session may be extended until the subjects brought up for discussion are finished

(Messrs B. Narasimha Rao, S.R. Balakrishnaiah and M. Basaviah dissenting, suggest that the duration be fixed at not a week)

(2) That the duration of April session be fixed at 5 days only.

(3) That the subjects in the first session be as heretofore on all matters with a right of moving resolutions on 12 important subjects.

(4) That in the second session the following business be transacted

(1) Budget Discussion (2) Moving resolutions on 25 important subjects (3) Decision of 25 important general subjects.

(5) That in every session of the assembly, the members be allowed to put questions not less than 100 ~~be allowed to~~ with a view to elicit answers on matters of general public interest, each district being given

(2)

a fair distribution of such questions

(6) That with a view to make the deliberations of the assembly more effective and useful and to foster the sense of responsibility, the committee are of opinion that, the power of moving and voting on resolutions making definite recommendations may be conceded to the Assembly and that resolutions passed by the Assembly may be given effect to.

(Mr. Basavayya dissenting)

(7) That rule 15 of the rules published with notification no 10156 Dated 22-3-15. be amended by inserting the following between the words "representations" and "and" "questions asking for information on matters of public interest"

(d) Elimination of unimportant subjects

Since the subjects are sent up to Government, after being discussed in the preliminary meetings of the districts, it is not desirable that such subjects should be eliminated

(Mr. Venkatesayya dissenting

Suggests the selection of a specific no

(1)

about 75 by a Subjects Committee and the revision of other Subjects for consideration and report by a System of select Committees in co-operation with the heads of Departments
Mr M. Basavayya agrees with Mr Venkatesayya)

(c) The existing rules of debate regarding time limit seem adequate for the present

(b) Constitution of Committee

That a Committee consisting of 5 members of each of the districts of Mysore and Bangalore, 4 members of each of the other districts be constituted every year at the Dasara Session for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Assembly, in the interval and that the members of such Committee be elected from among the members of each district
Moved by Mr S.R. Balakrishnarao, seconded by Mr S. Venkatesayya

Votes were taken
Four for, and five against-

M. Venkatakrishnayya
Chairman
&
Convener.

K

[illegible]

Mysore
5-9-1917

No. 1910.

To.

The Secretary to Government
Bangalore

Sir

By a clerical error the name of Mr Kamisetti Krishna Murthy Rao was not entered among those who dissented from the resolution about palels and shanbhogs. He may be regarded as one of the dissentients. His letter is sent herewith

Your humble servant
K Narasimha Murthy

GEN. & REV. 6 SEP 1917
GENERAL 6 SEP. 1917
1917-1918
No. 13 S-17
14

1910.

KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO
MAGADI ZAMINDAR,
MEMBER OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BASAVANGUDI,
BANGALORE CITY,

3rd September 1917

Recd on 5/9/17 and forwarded to the Secretary to Government. Genl. Depts for favour of doing the needful.

6 SEP 1917

My Dear Sir

I thank you for your kind letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing sub Committee proceedings, which I understand you have already sent to government.

Kindly add my name among those who dissented about potato and Shanbhag being taken as public servants. The rest—may go as it is.

Kindly acknowledge this letter.

I am yours sincerely.

K. Krishnamurti

N.B.
Even if you have sent to Govt; please ask you to add my name with Mr B. Narasinga Rao in potato & Shanbhags question. I don't know how my name left out there.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY APPOINTED IN GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. G. 15601-50—G. M.554-16-1, DATED 19TH MAY 1917.

I.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Members of the Committee, appointed by the Government to discuss and report upon the Constitution and Improvement of the Representative Assembly, held in the Representative Home, Mysore, on the 19th August 1917.

MEMBERS PRESENT,

1. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya (Convener, in the Chair).
2. ,, Amble Anniah Pandit.
3. ,, Karnick Krishnamurti Rao.
4. ,, M. Basaviah, B.A., B.L., Advocate.
5. ,, S. Venkatesaiya, B.A., B.L., Advocate.
6. ,, S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
7. ,, Girimaji Rao, Landholder, Kolar.
8. ,, B. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, Seringapatam.

ABSENT.

1. Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao, Coffee Planter.
2. ,, Abbaskhan, Timber Merchant, Bangalore.
3. ,, K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Advocate.
4. ,, M. L. Vardhamanayya, Landholder, Mysore.

Subject—

(*a*) *Number of Members.*—(1) The Committee are not in favour of reducing the strength of the Assembly inasmuch as any reduction would impair its efficiency and representative character as such and diminish its educative value.

(2) In the matter of allocation of seats the Committee are of opinion that, for the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, two seats be allotted to the Municipal Councils and other two seats be filled by direct election by the general body of ratepayers of the respective Cities and that the latter representatives continue as members of the Representative Assembly for three years.

(3) That the Committee are of opinion that the vacancies on the Assembly do always be filled up by by-elections.

(4) Any member who fails to attend without reasonable cause at any Session of the Assembly shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

(*b*) *Qualification for voting and election.*—(1) That the property qualifications in the case of voters paying land revenue and also Inamdars be reduced by 30 per cent.

(Messrs. Amble Anniah Pandit, K. Ramanuja Iyengar and B. Narasinga Rao, dissenting.)

(2) That Patels and Shanbhogs in active service be deemed to be public servants under Rule 13 of the Rules framed by the Government dated 22nd March 1915.

(Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, dissenting.)

(*c*) *Definition of work at the two Sessions and duration of each Session.*—(1) That the duration of Dasara Session may be extended until the subjects brought up for discussion are finished.

(Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, S. R. Balakrishna Rao, and M. Basaviah dissenting suggest that the duration be fixed at most a week.)

(2) That the duration of April Session be fixed at five days only.

(3) That the subjects in the First Session be as heretofore on all matters with a right of resolutions being moved on 12 important subjects.

(4) That in the Second Session the following business be transacted :—

(1) Budget discussions, (2) Moving resolutions on 25 Important Subjects, (3) Decision of Important General Subjects.

(5) That in every session of the Assembly, the members be allowed to put questions not less than 100 with a view to elicit answers on matters of general public interest, each district being given a fair distribution of such questions.

(6) That with a view to make the deliberations of the Assembly more effective and useful and to foster the sense of responsibility the Committee are of opinion that, the power of moving and voting on resolutions, making definite recommendations may be conceded to the Assembly and that resolutions passed by the Assembly may be given effect to.

(Mr. Basaviah dissenting.)

(7) That Rule 15 of the rules published with Notification No. G. 10156, dated 22nd March 1915 be amended by inserting the following between the words "Representations," and "and" "Questions asking for information on matters of public interest."

(*d*) *Elimination of unimportant subjects.*—Since the subjects are sent up to Government after being discussed in the preliminary meetings of the district, it is not desirable that such subjects should be eliminated.

(Mr. Venkatesayya dissenting, suggests the selection of a specific number about 75 by a subjects Committee and the revision of other subjects for consideration and report by a system of Select Committees in co-operation of the heads of departments. Mr. Basavaiah agrees with Mr. Venkatesayya.)

(*e*) *Time limit for speakers.*—The existing rules of debate regarding time limit seem adequate for the present.

(*f*) *Constitution of Committee.*—That a Committee consisting of 5 members of each of the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, 4 members of each of the other districts be constituted every year at the Dasara Session for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Assembly in the interval and that the members of such Committee be elected from among the members of each district.

Moved by Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, seconded by Mr. S. Venkatesayya. Votes were taken. Four for and five against.

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA,
Chairman.

MR. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO'S NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In reply to your letter dated the 3rd September 1917, *re*: the quorum at meetings of the Local Boards, etc., for returning a member to the Representative Assembly, I am of opinion that the quorum need not be reduced. If the non-official members of these bodies do not trouble themselves to attend the meeting, I think the electorates or those responsible for nominating them ought to ask them to account for such omissions. Our people must learn that they are to look upon their seats on these bodies as so many religious duties and carry out all the functions with zeal and sense of responsibility. By reducing the quorum we will be condoning the omissions of these people and demoralising them.

MR. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO'S NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Regarding subjects under (*a*), I am quite in agreement with the resolutions already passed; regarding (*b*) I accept the resolutions (1) and (2) and under (*c*) (1), I agree with Mr. Balakrishna Rao, that the duration should not be over 7 and 5 days respectively. In other respects I agree entirely. Under (*d*), I approve of all the resolutions passed by the majority.

I am also in favour of a Committee being appointed to continue the work of the Assembly. In the absence of such a Committee, the work of the Assembly cannot be said to have any continuity. It is better that we have a definite policy and continuity in our work.

Regarding your letter of the 3rd September, asking for my opinion regarding a modification of the Rule 13 in the matter of elections of non-official members to the Representative Assembly, I have no other alternative than to state that a reduction from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number is necessary, having regard to the peculiar conditions of the malnad and the difficulty of travelling in the rainy season, when the elections are usually held.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO'S NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

I fully concur with all the resolutions with the exception of No. C. (5) regarding restriction of the minimum number of questions to 100, which seems to me to be ambiguous. I think it is better to move the question *re*: the quorum at meetings of the Local Boards, etc., for returning a member to the Representative Assembly.

II.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Members of the Committee, appointed by the Government to discuss and report on "the Improvement of the Working of Taluk and District Conferences and their relation to the Representative Assembly," held in the Representative Home, Mysore, on the 19th August 1917.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

(1) Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya (Convener, in the Chair).
(2) ,, Amble Anniah Pandit.
(3) ,, Karnick Krishnamurti Rao.
(4) ,, M. Basaviah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
(5) ,, S. Venkatesiah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Hassan.
(6) ,, S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.
(7) ,, B. Gundu Rao, Landholder, Budigere.

ABSENT.

(1) Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.
(2) ,, Shankaranarayana Rao, Advocate, Shimoga.
(3) ,, Abbas Khan, Timber Merchant, Bangalore.
(4) ,, H. Krishna Sastri, Landholder, Krishnarajpete.
(5) ,, Hutchaveeregowda, Patel, Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk.

RESOLVED.

That the conferences are yet in an infant stage and it is better to allow them to grow in usefulness and that the time is not ripe to define any relation between the conferences and the Representative Assembly.

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA,
Chairman.

III.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Members of the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly, constituted under Government Order No. G. 15601-50—G. M. 554-16-1, dated 19th May 1917, for the investigation of the subject regarding the Malnad Improvement Scheme, Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts, held at 1 P.M. on Sunday the 26th August 1917, in the Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar Town Hall, Chikmagalur.

PRESENT.

1. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, (Convener in the Chair).
2. ,, Malali Venkataramaiya, Member and Coffee Planter, Saklespur.
3. ,, Mir Mahomed Sab, Member and Coffee Planter, Tarikere.
4. ,, Ananta Kesavachar, Member and Shanbhog, Belur.

Mr. R. Nanaswamy Rao, Special Revenue Officer and Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee of Hassan and Kadur, was also present.

ABSENT.

1. Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Landholder, Hosakoppa, Koppa Taluk.
2. ,, S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.
3. ,, N. Kalle Gowda, Landholder, Nandipur, Mudgere Taluk.
4. ,, Shroff Shama Rao, Sowcar and Landholder, Shimoga.
5. ,, H. V. Rangasami, B.A., Landholder, Hassan.

I. The following were read and recorded :—

1. Government Order No. 15601-50—G. M. 554-16-1, dated 19th May 1917, constituting the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly for the investigation of the subject of the Malnad Improvement Scheme and for the submission of definite recommendations to Government on or before the 15th September 1917.

2. Letters Nos. A & 10, dated 25th and 14th August 1917, respectively, from Mr. R. Nanaswamy Rao and Mr. S. N. Appanna Iyengar, Special Revenue Officers of Hassan and Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and letters from Messrs. D. W. Meppen, District Economic Superintendent, Kadur District, and H. Krishna Rao, Member of the Special Committee, (the latter's letter dated 7th August 1917) and Memos of to-day's date of Messrs. Malali Venkataramaiya, Mir Mahomed Sab and Ananta Kesava Char, members of the Special Committee—all furnishing their views and suggestions regarding the improvement of the Malnad, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, also expressing his inability to attend the meeting.

3. Card dated 20th August 1917, from Mr. Shroff Shama Rao, Shimoga, Member of the Special Committee, expressing his inability to attend the meeting.

II. The question of the improvement of the Malnad was widely discussed and the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That in the opinion of this Committee, the present agency for carrying out the Malnad Improvement work should continue for at least 20 years in view of its special attention being devoted for the amelioration of the condition of the Malnad people. The Committee recognise that the depopulation in the Malnad and the attendant economic deterioration in its area have been gradually going on since the fall of Bidanur or Nagar and that accordingly, it is necessary that the special agency should work for at least a reasonable number of years to combat the evils of the past.

2. That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not necessary to have Malnad Improvement Taluk Committees, but that the number of members in the District Committees may be enhanced by taking in two members from each full Malnad Taluk and one member from each Sub-Taluk or Semi-malnad Taluk, the members being nominated year after year.

3. That in the opinion of this Committee, the work of the officials of the Malnad Improvement Scheme has now been more or less confined to improving the health and sanitary conditions of the villagers in the Malnad, and that practical action has not as yet been taken for the economic development of the country, and for reducing the indebtedness of the Malnad population. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was asked to pay his serious attention to this matter; but this Committee is not aware what particular steps he has taken for carrying out the orders of Government. The Committee are of opinion that Land Mortagage Banks and more Co-operative Societies should be started and relief should thereby be given to the indebted Malnad raiyats.

4. That as for the attracting settlers to the Malnad the Committee are of opinion that it could only be successfully done, if industries be started in such parts of the Malnad as abound in raw materials and if steady employment be thereby found for the new comers to induce them to stay on permanently in those parts.

The following industries are considered suitable in the Malnad:—

i. Brick and Tile-making.
ii. Iron-smelting.
iii. Wood-pulping.
iv. Wood-distilling.
v. Charcoal-making.
vi. Oil-extracting from cardamoms.
vii. Do from cinamon.
viii. Mat, etc., making from bamboos, reeds, canes, etc.

5. That in view to spread education of boys in the Malnad, the Committee are of opinion that the disposal of funds, to provide scholarships to Malnad young men to enable them to prosecute their higher, secondary, primary and professional education, should be entirely under the Malnad Improvement Committees of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. A lump-sum grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum for the Malnad portion of each district should be immediately set apart at the disposal of the Committees. The Committee particularly desire that this matter should not be left at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education or other authority, as the Committee think that it is only they (District Committees) that are the competent judges in the matter.

6. That in view of the speedy disposal of darkhasts for lands abundantly overgrown with lantana, the Committee are of opinion that the power of disposal should be with the Special Revenue Officer, only one member (Mr. Ananta Kesava Char) of the Committee, being of opinion, in addition to the above, that the power of disposal of darkhasts for assessed waste lands in the Malnad Taluks, generally whether or not overgrown with lantana should be given to the Special Revenue Officer.

7. That in the opinion of this Committee more roads to as many interior and inaccessible parts of the Malnad as possible, and also tramways wherever feasible, be opened in view of gradually opening the Malnad portion of the Province, and necessary arrangements for the up-keep of the roads be made.

8. Resolved that the letters and memos of views and suggestions, referred to in paras 1—2, above, be forwarded to Government in original along with these proceedings of the meeting.

9. Resolved that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to each of the members of the Special Committee.

III. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

C. SRINIVASA RAO,
Convener and Chairman,
Special Committee of the D. R. A. for M. I. Scheme.

CHIKMAGALUR,
14th September 1917.

IV

Report of the Special committee of the Mysore Representative Assembly Constituted for consideration of "Improvement of Rural Posts."

It is now nearly thirty years since the British Indian Postal System was introduced into Mysore. It is the obvious truth that the people of the Province generally are fully appreciative of the benefits of the system. In the rural parts, however, the improvements and benefits are not quite as obvious. The bulk of the people live in rural areas and when the benefits of improvements do not reach them, it is a matter deserving of serious attention. This consideration derives added force when the question relates to a commercial undertaking by the State, which enjoys a monopoly and the revenues derived therefrom have in them a very distinct element of taxation. Further, the monopoly and the revenues are enjoyed exclusively by the Government of India.

The principal, if not the sole justification for such a commercial monopoly by the State, is efficiency of administration. It is hardly possible to suggest that this ideal is approached within reasonable degree of proximity when the service is inefficient in rural parts and therefore in so far as it concerns the majority of the people. The frequency with which the subject has been brought to the notice of Government in the Representative Assembly bears eloquent testimony to the inconveniences of the people in our Province.

For more than a decennium, the Postal Department has generally been a source of profit and during the past quinquennium in particular the Revenue from Post Offices has shown a distinct tendency towards increase. According to Sir John Strachey "the Government has not aimed at making a profit from the Post Office." The profits were largely devoted to the improvement of the Postal Service. The general tendency in progressive countries is also very pronounced in the same direction of devoting postal profits to improving the source.

As pointed above, the Revenues have shown a very distinct tendency to grow during the past five years and our State, like other parts of the country, contributes to these profits in a fair ratio to its population. We may also point out that in this service administered by Government of India, the natives of the State do not get that proportion of employment which they may justly claim and particularly in the higher grades of the service. We are therefore convinced that our State has an undeniable claim to press for immediate and substantial improvements of the service in the State.

The unprogressive character of the Postal administration in the State is a matter of common observation. There are branch offices which judged by the magnitude of their transactions may be raised into Sub-Offices. There are branch offices whose Post Masters not merely attend to office work but also carry mails. As if this were not sufficient, they deliver letters not merely in their own village, but also in neighbouring villages. There are roadside villages through which the Mail passes daily, but which in spite of repeated prayers are unable to obtain a Branch Office. In the period between 1902 and 1912 the number of Village Postmen rose from 7,944 to 8,219 for all India. The apparent inadequacy of the rise is noticed and thus accounted for officially. "Every Office opened in a rural tract reduces the necessity for Village Postmen, and the large increase in the number of such offices accounts for the fact that the increase in the number of Village Postmen is comparatively small." While this is the apologetic explanation for the smallness of the increase in British India, we are not aware of the explanation for the situation in Mysore. We have not been able to get the figures for the Province, but we are under the impression that here not merely is there no increase in the number of Village Postmen but there seems to have been an actual decrease. Whatever may be the accuracy of our impression of "an increasing number of offices reducing the necessity for Village Postmen" does not apply to the State as the number of Post Offices in the Province has almost remained stationary during thirty years. The number of Post Offices of all classes both Departmental and extra Departmental

increased in 1915 over the figures for 1914 by 14 in Bombay and 22 in Madras. The number of Postmen, Village Postmen and inferior postmen servants in the same period rose in Bombay by 72 and in Madras by 264. While these are the figures for the neighbouring Presidencies, the number of Post Offices in the State excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in 1915-16 was 400. Two new Offices were established and three were closed during the year 1915-16. So by the end of the year the number fell by one from 400 to 399. These consisted of four head offices, 102 sub-offices and 293 branch offices. We must repeat the statement that during thirty years, the number of Post Offices in the State has remained practically stationary. On the other hand in British India during the ten years from 1904-05 to 1914-15 there was an average annual increase of 291·3 in the number of Post Offices. We do not know if it would be urged that there is any difficulty in finding suitable men for a large increase in the number of Post Offices in rural tracts. With the phenominal increase in the number of Village Elementary Schools and their assured annual increase under the declared policy of the State, such an objection would be totally inadmissible. We think we have demonstrated that there is great need for a large increase in the number of Post Offices and that we are entitled to claim such a substantial development in the immediate future.

Bearing these considerations in mind, the Committee make the following recommendations:—

(1) The number of Post Offices in the rural parts of the State should be increased. There can be no difficulty in opening offices in tracts where there are Village Elementary Schools. This is, in the opinion of the Committee, the true and principal remedy.

In the light of the remarks in the earlier part of this report about the increasing profits of the Department, we do not think there would be any justification for a rigid insistence upon a guarantee for each office. The results of the operations of the Department in the State should be judged as a whole. In the alternative, His Highness' Government may take upon themselves the responsibility for groups of offices.

(2) The number of Village Postmen should be such and their beats should be so arranged that no Postman should be required to travel more than eight miles a day as a maximum and all villages should whenever necessary be visited twice a week.

(3) The Village Postman should deliver articles only to the addressee. In cases where addressee is not found, he should deliver it to the village headman or other specified individual whose signature should be obtained. The articles should also be entered in another register to be kept by such individual who will deliver to the addressee and obtain his signature.

In considering these matters, the Committee have realised vividly the paucity and the inadequacy of the information available on the subject. The statistics about the Province are included in the Madras Circle. We would suggest that the statistics such as are now obtainable for "Circles" should be annually published for the State as a unit. It would perhaps prevent the subject being lost sight of or inadequate attention being paid to it if a para in the Dewan's Address or the Administration Report is devoted to it.

(Sd.) S. VENKATESIAH,
HEMA HANUMANTHIAH,
G. RAMASWAMIENGAR,
B. GUNDU RAO, AND
C. CHENNAKESAVIAH.

ARSIKERE,
10th September 1917.

V.

Report of the Special Committee of the Mysore Representative Assembly constituted for the consideration of "Village Planning and Sanitation."

Present Condition of Villages.—The present condition of villages is very unsatisfactory. Houses, cattle-sheds and manure pits, are so huddled together as to make these villages most filthy. The houses are built indiscriminately with narrow lanes and crooked roads which serve the purpose of drains. No house in a village, so far as it is within our knowledge, has got a private privy of its own. The growth of rank vegetation near the village and manure pits serve the purpose of the privy. Any one who has entered a village will know the offensive and unbearable smell at the entrance of the villages. To add to this, after a shower, the rotten vegetation and human excreta are washed down into the ponds or tanks and it is this water that is used for household purposes. The fate of the villagers was till now left to chance. It is gratifying to note that the attention of our benign Government has been drawn to the unsatisfactory and insanitary condition of the villages and the villagers.

Materials collected by Committee.—Under orders of the Government, Genl. 15601-50—G. M. 554-16-1, dated 19th May 1917, some of the members of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of village planning and sanitation met in Mysore and discussed the subject. In addition to this, the Convener of the meeting addressed 312 letters to non-official experienced gentlemen and to almost all the members of the Representative Assembly in various parts of the State, and the valuable suggestions given by many of them are incorporated in this report. The Committee are thankful to the several gentlemen for the help they have rendered in complying with the request of the Committee. Some of the members have visited several villages to know their wants which are also embodied in this report.

Wants of each Village.—As the condition of each village is distinct, it is impossible to deal with every village in the same way. So, uniform rules with regard to sanitation and other matters will be of no avail. The wants of each village will have to be studied separately and remedy provided suitably. Out of the existing villages, some must be re-built and some partially re-built and some improved. So no general rule can be laid down and it will be futile to attempt to deal with every village in the same way.

Survey and plan.—Before taking up the question of improving existing villages, each village and hamlet should be surveyed and the plans prepared. The proposed alterations or additions will have to be distinctly and clearly marked on those plans and the improvements to be effected strictly on the lines proposed.

New Village site.—In selecting the site for building a new village, several things will have to be considered. The site to be selected must be in a high place and gently sloping, large enough to admit of future expansion and of locating profitable industry.

Lands all round.—The lands all round about the site must be fertile and useful for village forests with sufficient gomal lands for grazing purposes.

Accommodation for schools, etc.—After selecting such a site, the roads with useful avenue trees and conservancy lanes must be opened and drains for sewage and drainage water constructed. Before allotting sites for house-building, accommodation for schools and staff, vydyasalas, chavady, recreation ground and temple must be allotted. It should also provide places for market, cattle-show, and thopes. These may be located lower down to prevent any obnoxious or unhealthy matter getting into the village after a heavy rain.

Water.—Each village must have at least two wells at the outskirts of, or in the centre of the village, for drinking purposes, and two or more ponds or tanks for the use of cattle and for washing purposes.

Arrangement must be made to store manure in places specially selected for it. The sites so selected must always be to the north of the village.

Burial Ground.—Burial or cremation grounds must be set apart and must be provided with the required conveniences. The villagers now bury their dead indiscriminately in any dry cultivated land near the village. This must be avoided.

Communal site.—A block of land may be reserved for communal purposes and the villagers may be allowed to occupy portions of it tentatively for stocking and thrashing purposes on payment of a reasonable or small rent. This block of land may ultimately prove a very good source of income to the village.

In allotting sites, great care must be taken to accommodate vegetarians and non-vegetarians in separate blocks.

To be re-built.—Villages always affected by malaria and built in the valleys should be removed to a higher place with all conveniences mentioned with regard to New Villages. There is no use of wasting funds over the improvement of such villages.

Partly re-built.—Some villages will have to be partly re-built.

There are villages which have got some of the advantages such as the situation, water convenience, roads, etc., but yet some portion of the village are overcrowded with packed up insanitary and unhealthy houses. It is desirable that these insanitary houses should be removed to extensions and that portion of the existing village improved.

Some to be improved.—There are some villages which with slight alterations and additions may be improved to meet all the requirements.

In improving the existing villages, the following principles should be invariably carried out.

1. A suitable plot of land adjoining the village must first be selected for extension.
2. Roads and conservancy lanes and sites for houses marked according to the requirements of the villages.
3. Schools, quarters for staffs and vydyasalas, and chavadies where they are wanted, must be first built in extension and one or two good drinking water wells be provided.
4. No license should be granted to build new houses or rebuild dilapidated houses inside the villages.
5. Applications for sites must be promptly disposed of, or power must be given to Village Improvement Committee or Village Panchayet to dispose of such applications without delay.

NOTE.—It has come to the notice of this Committee that many a village cannot improve and extend owing to the inordinate delay on the part of authorities concerned in acquiring and allotting sites for house-building.

House-Building.—After all these preliminaries comes the controversial question of house-building.

Whether human habitation should be separated from cattle-sheds is a very difficult question to solve.

From the modern sanitary point of view no doubt it is desirable to have the cattle-shed separate. But the history of the village life proves that it is desirable to have the cattle in one's dwelling house.

One who has got a general idea of the villages will have observed the similarity of houses all over the State. A rough plan showing the general type of houses is attached to the report, but there may be some variations here and there.

From the plan we see that the house is a Thotti (ತೊಟ್ಟಿ) house with open space in the middle and with free ventilation all round underneath the roof. So it is not wanting in light and air. Just as a man wants to safeguard his cash and jewellery in secure places, the raiyat also wants to take good care of his property. For a raiyat, the cattle which he keeps and the manure he gets are the most valuable properties. So he wants to have his valuable property in view and near at hand. Further, his idea in having his important cattle in his dwelling house is to see that they are fed well and in time, that servants are doing their legitimate work properly, that during the absence of the male member and the servants the female members may take proper care of them. At nights, the master or servant may have to attend to the comforts of the cattle for extracting proper work from them next morning. These

considerations have made the raiyat population to have their cattle inside the dwelling house. It is quite certain that if there is a separate cattle-shed outside the dwelling house, a man would not be able to take as much care of the cattle as he would otherwise do.

Any change that we may bring about in villages must be gradual and conciliatory. If we propose all on a sudden that each raiyat should have separate cattle-shed from his dwelling house, the raiyat may not welcome the suggestion. However, we would like to suggest a middle course and propose that instead of tying his cattle in the front portion of the house and having his dwelling in the back portion of the building, the raiyat be asked to have his dwelling portion with windows in the front portion of his house and have his cattle-shed in the rear portion. The accompanying rough plan will show the suggestion.

This method will not only improve the frontage of the houses with all convenience for cattle, but will also improve the appearance of the whole village and its sanitary condition. In that case, no sewage water or cattle urine or any kind of water will run in the main street and cause annoyance to the public. The raiyat can easily attend to his cattle even during nights without much difficulty.

In building houses there must be a clear vacant space of 6 feet between house and house.

Sanitation.—If the villages are built and improved upon the line suggested, we shall have done a good deal in the matter of sanitation. Besides this, we must insist upon every house having windows, we must remove the existing manure pits to the north of the village. We must prohibit villagers from committing nuisance near the village hedges and in vacant sites overgrown with rank vegetation. No doubt it is very difficult to provide every house in the village with a latrine under the existing conditions. The houses are so clumsily constructed as not to admit of these conveniences. We must in the near future attend to the want and provide the villagers with a latrine from which the night-soil can be removed or the dry earth or some other system used. We must provide each village having 25 houses with at least one scavenger.

The skin godowns which are located in the villages must be removed to a distance. Holeyars and Madigas should be prohibited from throwing the bones and other parts of cattle near their houses, or the village hedges. They must be taught the value of these bones and they must be directed to heap them at a distance and use them for commercial purposes. The villagers may generally be taught by lectures or by publication of pamphlet the advantages of washing clothes as many times as possible and of bathing daily.

Preventive measures.—In addition to the Sanitary improvements, some preventive measures also will have to be adopted.

Every Village Improvement Committee or the patel must be given a stock of quinine, some permanganate of potash, and some serum for inoculating cattle for (ಜಜ್ಜೆ ರೋಗ). One or two villagers will have to be specially trained in inoculating cattle and vaccinating children.

Management.—The improvements suggested above will have to be carried out strictly on the lines proposed. The management of the village must rest with the Village Improvement Committee or Village Panchayet, or with a Special Committee consisting of Patel, Shanbhog, School-master, and some raiyats. There must be periodical inspection by the authorities, Our earnest desire must be to train the villagers, to pave the way gradually in course of ten years to bring each village to the form of a Municipality. We would also suggest that a record showing the origin and development of village may be kept in every village.

What is being done outside the State.—At the time of submitting this report, we cannot shut our eyes as to what is going on outside our State in the matter of rural or urban improvement in British India. His Excellency the Viceroy in his address to the Imperial Legislative Council says "The first road was in the domain of Local Self-Government, the Village, the Rural Board and the Town or Municipal Council. The domain of urban and rural Self-Government is the great training ground from which political progress and a sense of responsibility have taken their start and we felt that the time had come to quicken the advance to accelerate the rate of progress and then to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the average citizen and to enlarge the experience."

Part to be taken by Taluk and District Boards.—Much of the proposed improvements and alterations depend upon the part which the Taluk and District Boards play.

As our Benign Government have augmented the resources of these Boards by showing them great consideration, these boards must in their turn show the same kind concession to the villages. Each Taluk and District Board should take up a number of villages every year, allot funds for them and improve them thoroughly. We are glad to learn that the Mysore District Board has already resolved upon improving twenty villages every year at a heavy cost.

Cost of the Scheme.—The scheme of village-planning and sanitation would certainly require a great sum. How is this to be met is another matter for consideration. Many of the gentlemen who have favoured us with their opinion, remark that a good deal of improvement can be effected if the Government legislate in the matter of levying one anna from persons who absent themselves or refuse to work on week days in villages under Village Improvement Committee.

Others are of opinion that a good deal depends upon the help which Government gives. They suggest that Government should bear 2/3 of the cost of sanitation and that raiyats should contribute 1/3 either in money or labour. The other concessions which Government should show to the raiyat population are :—

To give them free sites in the beginning, supply them timber at reduced rates, and give them windows freely or at $\frac{1}{4}$ cost.

In conclusion we pray that the Benign Government of His Highness the Maharaja may take early steps to better the prospect of the villages and the villagers and make them feel the future welfare and good name of the State entirely rest with them.

VI.

To

The Secretary to the Government, General Department,

Bangalore.

SIR,

We the members of the Committee appointed by the Government in their Order No. G. 15601-50, dated 19th May 1917, for suggesting measures necessary to popularise the Landed Estates Scheme, beg to state as follows :—

(1) The proceedings of the Government No. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, with regard to the creation of Large Landed Estates are sufficiently encouraging.

But with a view to popularise the formation of Large Landed Estates, the Committee are of the following opinion :—

To give the name of "Large Landed Estate" a block must consist of at least 100 acres.

Lands which are to be set apart as a block, should be as far as possible, a fertile one. Assessed waste lands, unassessed lands are generally of a character not fit for cultivation and no person would either care to own such lands and much less to invest large sums of money in improving the same. Such of the assessed and unassessed waste lands, the soil of which is of a fertile kind, have already been taken up for cultivation. It is therefore necessary to select such lands that possess sufficient fertility and water facility and set them apart as separate blocks for realising the object in view.

The lands which are fit for being converted into Large Landed Estates are :—

(1) Amrut Mahal kavals,
(2) Date groves,
(3) Small tracts of Forest Reserves,
(4) Large blocks below Marikanave Reservoir, Krishnarajasagara, Solekere in Malvalli Taluk and below various other large works of irrigation and,
(5) Such other lands as may be considered fit for cultivation.

While realising that certain extent of date groves and Amrut Mahal kavals and Forest reserves are necessary for the benefit of the departments, we consider that the existence of extensive Amrut Mahal kavals and date groves and Forest reserves are more than necessary for the departments concerned. There are some date groves which are only so in name, with a few date trees here and there. There are also best lands reserved as Amrut Mahal kavals in different localities of the State, which bear no proportion either to the small number of cattle which are reared in that locality or to the number of cattle as a whole reared by the department.

In spite of these facts the departments are generally conservative and would not easily surrender those lands for public cultivation. Whenever the lands of that kind are applied for with a view to lay out a large landed estate, the officers of the Department concerned refuse to give those lands on the ground that they are required for departmental needs. So the applicants will not get the lands they desire and this accounts for the paucity of enterprising applicants.

By throwing open for cultivation the date groves, it will also minimise the supply of toddy and thus prevent to an appreciable extent, the growth of drinking evil which has of late been increasing in an alarming rate which increase the Government also is solicitous of checking.

It is the opinion of some of the members of the Committee that the order of the Government that such estates should not be partitioned without the sanction of Government will be a great hardship and would interfere with the rights under the law of succession. No doubt it does interfere with the law of succession to a certain extent. But if partition of such estates is permitted it will cut at the very root of the name "Large Landed Estates" and such divisions would be a hindrance to the development of agriculture on a large scale. Though an exception made in favour of large landed estates as not being partible, may be considered a drastic change in the Law of Devolution of Property, yet, it is desirable in the interests of preserving the estate as a single compact block, that it should be made impartible.

With a view to popularise the landed estate scheme, the Committee beg to place before Government the following suggestions.

(1) That in each district a Committee may be appointed with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as President, the representatives of Amrut Mahal, Excise and Forest Departments, with a majority of non-official gentlemen of the district to investigate and set apart such of the lands as are fit for cultivation and improvement. A list of such lands should be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and copies of such lists should be freely circulated throughout the State.

(2) When such lands are applied for, the Deputy Commissioner may be authorised to give them to the applicants.

(3) The rule requiring an upset price being fixed and paid may be done away with, as the applicant has to invest large sums of money in improving the lands by buying machineries with a view to undertake the improved and scientific methods of agriculture.

(4) In order to attract men to invest money on such concerns and in view of the fact that such landed estates should become a valuable property, it is essential that the alienation of such estate as a single unit, in favour of one person should be permitted.

(5) The Government may lend money on easy terms for the purchase of machinery and other costly agricultural implements if, in the opinion of the Government, the applicant is sufficiently solvent.

(6) In order to enable the applicants to erect farm-houses, cattle-sheds, and houses for workmen, the Government may give them the required quantity of timber and bamboos at a concession rate and recover the same by instalment system.

(Sd.) B. NARASINGA RAO.
H. V. RANGASWAMI.
C. VASUDEV RAO.
K. RAMANUJA IYENGAR.
V. RANGASWAMIENGAR.
H. KRISHNA SASTRI.
.....
A. RAMANNA.

19th August 1917.

VII.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Government to discuss and report upon the expansion of female education under the three grades.

PRESENT.

(1) Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya (In the Chair).
(2) ,, Basavayya. B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
(3) ,, Amble Anniah Pandit.

ABSENT.

(1) Mr. Abbas Khan, Timber Merchant, Bangalore.
(2) ,, R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Landholder, Bangalore.

I. GIRLS-MAIDS.

1. It is necessary to expand female education as far as practicable.

2. Female education may be made compulsory when the Government can secure the services of an adequate number of women teachers and sufficient number of schools are built.

3. It is advisable to appoint women teachers of good character and when such teachers are not available, retired male teachers may be employed for the girls' schools.

4. That a separate curriculum containing subjects suited to the local conditions and traditional habits of the women of the country may be drawn up and adopted so as to train our girls to be first good wives, good sisters, good mothers and good managers of family and that special importance may be attached to the following subjects in addition to Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary subjects :—

(1) Care of children.
(2) Domestic Economy.
(3) Moral lessons from Indian Literature.
(4) Sick-nursing.
(5) Midwifery.
(6) Small Home Industries so as to give them a chance of earning.

II. WIDOWS.

Curricula of special studies may be attached in addition to Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary and Training subjects :—

(1) Sick-nursing and Midwifery.
(2) Sanskrit moral lessons.
(3) Teaching.
(4) Home Industries.

III. SCHOLARSHIPS.

That liberal scholarships to both classes of pupils (maids and widows) be awarded as far as possible as follows :—

1. (*a*) Rs. 5 to students of I Form of Kannada or Sanskrit and English.
   (*b*) ,, 6 ,, II ,, ,,
   (*c*) ,, 7 ,, III ,, ,,
2. Rs. 10 for any one of the Upper Secondary Classes.
3. ,, 12 to students of Lower Secondary Training Class.
   ,, 15 to students of Upper Secondary Training Class.
   ,, 15 to the students of Midwifery and Sick-nursing Classes.

IV. SALARIES.

(1) Lower Secondary and Training passed teachers to be started on Rs. 20 per mensem.

(2) Upper Secondary and Training passed teachers to be started on Rs. 30 per mensem.

(Sd.) M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA,
Chairman and Convener.

Additional Note by Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer on the expansion of female education.

(1) That arrangements be made to issue books in Kannada, suitable for girls and women in the different branches of study suggested.

People must have an assurance that their girls are safe in the hands of teachers, hence the Government ought to choose men with great care, if they find any one abuses the post the punishment must be such as to deter others from doing so.

Parents are anxious to get their daughters educated if it is possible to do so without endangering their morals.

(Sd.) R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.

Additional Note by Mr. M. Basava Iyya on the expansion of female education.

I am in favour of deleting the word "Traditional" in Part I, Clause (4) and while I agree with all the points raised in the resolution, I would add that the scholarships proposed to be granted in Resolution III and that facilities to be granted to teachers (women) as in Resolution IV, may be so distributed amongst the various communities in the State, that each community shall have a proportional share of the encouragement by Government according to their numerical strength and that these facilities be distributed amongst the various districts and taluks according to the population of women and girls in each.

7th Sept. 1917. (Sd). M. BASAVA IYYA.

VIII.

Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly appointed by the Government to consider and suggest measures for reducing drunkenness among the people.

The Committee met this day in Bangalore and the following members were present :—

1. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, (in the Chair).
2. ,, M. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao.
3. ,, A. Ramanna.
4. ,, R. Gopalaswami Iyer.
5. ,, Nandipur Kalle Gowda.

ABSENT.

1. Mr. M. Subbaiya.
2. ,, K. Sankaranarayana Rao.
3. ,, H. V. Rangaswamy.

The last two gentlemen entirely approved the draft resolutions sent to them.

The Committee discussed the question at great length and read a number of suggestions received from well-known and distinguished temperance-leaders like Sir Herbert Roberte, M. P., Dr. Sir Balachandra Krishna and a few gentlemen of Indore.

The recommendation of the Indore gentlemen seems original though it may be considered a little fantastic in some quarters but as strong remedies are absolutely necessary to eradicate a spreading and deep rooted evil, the Committee submit that suggestions in original for the kind consideration of Government.

The Committee had good suggestions from the following gentlemen :—

Messrs. Rev. Wm. McLarin, M.A., Rev. A. Blake, M.A., Lab-Shanka Lakshmi Doss of Junagad, M. M. Anantha Rao of Madras, N. Gopaliengar of Secunderabad, J. C. F. D'Souza of Bombay, S. Varadarajaiengar of Bangalore, Y. Srinivasa Rao of Adyar, Khan Saheb Hajee Abdulla Saib of South Canara and P. V. Hande of Udipi, to whom the Committee offer their thanks.

From the letter and other materials kindly furnished by the Excise Commissioner and some of his staff, it is evident that liquor is manufactured in a distillery under Government patronage and that liquor is transmitted all through the Province to be sold in shops auctioned periodically. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore is unable to trace any crime to alcoholic effects, though in Burma separate statistics are available to show that "a large proportion of crimes of violence is directly due to drink that the District Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police urge the need for total prohibition in specified areas and that the Excise Commissioner has not merely endorsed this view but has also strongly recommended that experiment should be in the hands of the officers who hold prohibitionists' views and who should not be transferred during its currency."

The Committee are strongly of opinion that a separate heading should be opened in the Crime Register to show offences due to alcohol and its evil influences.

The Committee unanimously agree to the following recommendations being submitted to Government for consideration :—

1. The Government should kindly ear-mark an adequate proportion of its excise revenue for temperance educational purposes, *viz.*, provision of free reading rooms, circulating libraries, night time free schools, after-work institutions, museums, picture galleries, Cinema Exhibitions and other such amusements and recreations to act as counter-attractions and also provision of harmless cheap drinks such as tea, buttermilk, plantain-honey, etc., provision for pledge-signing-league, temperance associations, etc.

2. Arrangement should be made for compulsory instruction aided by popular shows in all Village Elementary and Secondary Schools of temperance literature, suitable text-books being created for the purpose. The books written by Rev. Mr. A. Blake, M.A., and Mr. S. Varadarajiengar, may be taken up for the present.

3. Other educational propoganda are the young, the drinkers, and the press, should be told the baneful effects of alcohol by means of tracts, lectures, leaflets in easy style in local vernaculars, so as to create a healthy public opinion in the matter. In the case of poor people whose misery has driven them to drink, lectures should seek to remove the cause of their intellectual perversion by inspiring them with high ideals, a knowledge of their dormant powers and divine discontent with their life of degradation. Only sympathetic and considerate measures can reclaim drunkards. Condemnation does no good whatever. Self respect and aspirations for better and higher things can only be induced amongst the backward classes by enlightened influential men holding meetings amongst such people and impressing their latent capabilities on them.

4. Opportunities must be sympathetically provided for their economic mental and moral improvements and turning their minds from petty worries and miseries by means of attractive amusements.

5. Peaceful picketting near liquor shops by philonthropic organisations and private influence with employees of labour may also be used with judicious caution for promoting temperance among ignorant labourers.

6. Editors, publishers, and proprietors of newspapers should be pursuaded to co-operate by means of frequent leading articles and by not encouraging the advertising of strong drinks.

7. The people through their Panchayets, Anjumans, and other Associations and their leaders should discourage the employment for religious functions of any Brahmin, Fakir, or Mullah, addicted to intoxicants. The power of social ostracism as a deterrant weapon can hardly be exaggerated. Mathadhipathis and Heads of Religious Institutions can surely help in the matter.

8. An organisation is absolutely essential for turning all these ideas and principles into practice and carry out this programme of philonthropic work by active personal sympathy with and aid to individual sufferers, for establishing a net work of temperance societies and branches thereof, for engaging and organising lectures, for circulating literature, for extending propogandistic work, for investigation and classification of toddy, arrack drinkers, for watchful and suggestive practical criticism of the Excise Administration, for the encouragement of local option for co-operation of the Excise Advisory Committee for setting on foot and carrying on a effective pledge-signing campaign, for adoption of co-operative methods, for the gradual promotion of total abstinence amongst all classes and for adopting all other such measures as will gradually lead to the final extinction of the liquor traffic and traffic in opium and other intoxicating drugs.

9. The farming and licensing system should be totally abolished in favour of direct Government control of the liquor traffic. The less the Government identifies itself with the liquor trade from the revenue stand-point, the better would it be for the sobriety of the people. It is therefore earnestly suggested that the Government should exclusively own the liquor shop and effect the liquor sales by means of salaried salesman having no personal interest in the profits and no temptations for extending the traffic. The Excise Department should concern itself more with the putting down of illicit tapping and distillation than with the increasing of revenue and the Government should impress these views and principles on the Excise officials and see them practically carried into effect.

10. The permission given to village officers to take up or participate in toddy or arrack contracts should be summarily repealed.

11. The location and number of shops and the regulation of traffic should be vested in Advisory Taluk Committees with executive powers under the following conditions:—

(*a*) The system of Advisory Committees should be brought into existence in all towns, villages, and rural areas except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable. The Committees should keep permit-registers on the lines suggested by the Indore Committee.

(*b*). The rules governing the constitution, powers and procedure of the Advisory Committees should be so framed as to facilitate frequent, systematic and uniform consultation of local opinions in such areas.

(*c*) Medical, Abkari, Police, and Revenue local officials might be allowed on these Committees but full representations on these bodies should be given to inhabitants of the locality either by direct election or through the Municipality or other local authority, preferably the Taluk Board.

(*d*) That in every case the non-official members should be in a majority.

(*e*) Local Temperance Associations should be given the right to return one representative each, to these Committees in addition to the members returned by the general electorate.

(*f*) Local Committees and not Revenue officials be authorised to inspect liquor shops, determine the issue of licenses and do all that is necessary in the matter.

(*g*) Local Committees should be consulted on all questions relating to local Excise Administration and that no additional shops should be opened without their express sanction, if the opening of new shops cannot definitely be prohibited.

(*h*) That in larger cities of the State, these Advisory Committees should be converted into Licensing Boards as in Calcutta and endowed with full and final executive powers of determining the number, location, etc., of all licensed premises within the prescribed areas.

(*i*) Excise Commissioner while on tour should make it a point to invite the assistance and advice of local temperance workers.

12. The locations of shops should be as far away from one another and from schools, colleges, educational institutions, fairs, temples and other busy thoroughfares so as to make it inconvenient and difficult to procure strong drink. As far as possible, only two locations should be permitted, one on each end outside the town. Locations should be abolished from road sides, uninhabited places, and wherever found objectionable to local sentiments. As regards the reduction, average distances are useless just like average depths while crossing swollen rivers. Location is really more important than even numbers.

13. Liquor shops should be restricted as regards hours of sale, opening in the afternoon and closing strictly before dusk.

14. No special licenses should be issued for liquor vending till late hours on Hindu, Mahomedan, or Christain festive and other *gala* occasions, if in fact, it cannot be totally prohibited as is done by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

15. The quantity of liquor in each shop and vendible for each purchaser per diem should be fixed on a careful scale apportioned to the drinking class population, so as not to give scope for lapses from sobriety and these limits should on no account be exceeded.

16. Cash payments must be insisted even in the case of approved customers. Careful inspection must be made of cash, and quantity, periodically and deviation from this rule must be made penal.

17. Liquor sales to women and minors should also be penalised.

18. It has been suggested that all shop-keepers should maintain a correct register showing the names, caste, residence, quantity taken, cash paid and estimated income in the case of every customer. Arrack vendors already have to keep accounts and this will only mean the keeping of an additional register.

19. All salaried officials found drunk while on duty should receive summary dismissal.

20. All liquor shops should be moved beyond the Municipal boundaries as had been done in Amritsar.

21. Women should never be allowed to conduct sales nor should they be allowed to expose themselves as objects of temptation in shops.

22. Total prohibition should be promulgated in areas whose inhabitants are so far convinced of the benefits of temperance as to abstain or make an earnest attempt at abstaining from alcohol (Lord Crew late Secretary of State for India, has endorsed this view in his despatch dated 29th May 1914, long before the War, to the Government of India).

23. Total prohibition of liquor to begin with, except toddy, should be ordered in the Capital Cities of Mysore and Bangalore as is reported to be done in Hyderabad.

24. The experimental closing in one selected taluk at least, of all liquor shops and prohibition of tapping of all trees for intoxicants should be tentatively tried as a feeler of public opinion as regards the total prohibition. Mudgere in Kadur District may be tried as Mr. Nandipur Kalle Gowda is an enthusiast in the matter.

25. Foreign liquors patronised by the higher classes through evil tastes and foreign contact contracted from the West and special liquors locally manufactured in imitation thereof should be treated exactly like ordinary liquors, and the use of deceptive labels and attractive posters should be penalised. If necessary the Imperial Government should be addressed in the matter.

26. It would be a good thing that drink should not be permitted to be carried home but must be drunk on the licensed premises only except on medical requisitions. This is a very important step and legislation in the matter will certainly reduce drunkenness.

27. Medical men and druggists should, if necessary, be also registered in order to be enabled to prescribe or sell intoxicants and narcotics. Prescriptions should bear patients' name and address, specify the quantity prescribed, and be signed with the full name, address and register number of the prescribing doctor but shall not be repeated without a fresh prescription. The date of dispensing shall be similarly recorded by the druggists and every article containing alcohol or other toxic drug should be definitely marked with the amount and percentage of alcohol contained therein.

28. The prohibition of juvenile smoking should go hand in hand with temperance legislation.

29. Government should forbid the use of grain for manufacturing spirits such as Akhibhoja, etc.

30. The working classes and the wage earners may require a stimulating drink of some sort and the restrictions proposed by depriving them of it might drive them to still more noxious drugs such as bhang and opium. To provide for them, the monopoly of toddy manufacture and sale may be given certain raiyats in each locality where local toddy needs are not catered for otherwise, as toddy is undoubtedly the least harmful of intoxicants and in its unfermented state is declared by some to have a strong caloric value. This will surely keep them away from the adulterated stuff sold in rented shops from the more costly and harmful arrack and also from still more noxious drugs. Even, here, the conditions of the monopoly and other details must be in the hands of the local Advisory Committee.

31. The enhancement of the duties so as to make drunkenness prohibitive and costly is a favourite with all Governments but it is very doubtful whether it can have any other effect than further impoverishment of the drinking classes and probable increase of crimes relating to property. Besides the Excise revenue will only fall gradually as the number of drinkers decreases and would be more than compensated in other directions by the increased economic prosperity of the people under temperance conditions, as sober people would surely be able to contribute more for State Fund than drinkers possibly can, and crime will also be lessened considerably.

(Sd.) HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO,
Convener and Chairman.

To

HOSAKÓPPA KRISHNA RAO, Esq.,

Hosakoppa P.O. (Koppa, Kadur),

Mysore State.

We are very glad to read your letter in the "New India" of 16th July 1917, asking people to suggest measures for reducing drunkenness.

2. To us, the matter appears to be not a very difficult one, provided we are sincere in our desire to gain the object. The real difficulty is that most Government are really unwilling to forego the ever increasing revenue of the Abkari Department. Now that the Mysore Government seems to be cheerfully ready to bear the loss of revenue from this source, we feel great pleasure in communicating to you the remedy which we feel confident, is sure to reduce drunkenness and even to root out the evil.

3. All adults who desire to drink should be directed to register their names as drinkers, in offices authorised for the purpose and to pay a fee of rupees three. The period for registration should be, say three months. After registration, they should get if they want on payment of a fee of Re. 1 each year say during each December or at any time, a certificate for the next year or for any remaining part of the current year permitting the holder to buy daily drink of the quantity stated in the certificate. The certificate should be a sheet of paper, with 365 small compartments on the reverse of it, bearing printed dates and months of the year for which the certificate is given. Any licensed vendor of drink will print his name with his small seal in the compartment of the date of that day and sell drink of the quantity stated in the certificate to its holder; and the quantity stated therein will of course be less enough, than what would make him drink. The officer giving certificates will fix the quantity and state it in the certificate. It should also be publicly announced that those who are adults during the three months of the registration period and fail to register their names within the same will not be permitted thereafter to register their names as drinkers, and will get no certificates of drink.

4. Any person inducing or forcing a minor or using undue influence on him to drink will be punished with fine or imprisonment or both. A person holding a certificate can buy drink every day but he will not be permitted to buy drink of two or more days on one day. He may send his man with the certificate to bring his drink, if he does not like to go himself. It will be said that a person with a certificate will buy drink every day for several days and then drink the whole quantities one day. This is not impossible, but such cases will be rare and therefore are negligible; and if any such occur the person will have at least learnt so such self-control.

5. A person newly coming to reside in the State will be permitted to register his name as a drinker during the first three months of his coming, and get the annual certificate, by payment of usual fees.

6. Minors even when they become adults will not be permitted to register their names as drinkers and will not get certificates.

7. Any person falsely registering his name as a drinker and getting a certificate for giving drink to another person will be punished with fine or imprisonment or both.

8. Licensed vendors should obtain for sale, the supply of alcoholic drink, foreign and local, from the Abkari Department of the State; and the importation of any alcoholic drink into the State by any person except the Abkari Department of the State should be made penal.

9. The income of the Government will not fall all at once but gradually every year, as the number of the drinkers will decrease every year in the ordinary course of nature.

10. You must have read in newspapers that Her Highness the Begum Saheb of Bhopal has made it penal for Mohamedans to drink, and has asked her Hindu subjects to propose legislation in the matter.

11. You will find that all endeavours of temperance league and associations extending over long period have so far failed and the Government of Madras and Bombay have freely and unreservedly confessed that their attempts to check the evil drink by raising duties, etc., have not succeeded.

12. With so much evidence before us it would be waste of time and labour to be using the methods that have failed. The Mahomedan religion and the Hindu religion are both for total abstinence. But our contact with the West though fruitful of good in several ways, has been a source of great mischief and harm in the matter of this question, a question which we have forgotten to discuss on Eastern, *i.e.*, on purely Indian lines. The West thinks that drink is as necessary evil of life and we have adopted this wrong idea. Let us therefore discard it and believe that drink is an unnecessary evil and that we are entirely justified in stopping it by severe legislation, when we see that even the west has changed her angle of vision with regard to this question, though a long and bloody war was needed to do that.

13. You will be pleased to see that we have taken our stand on this. Let those that have so far drunk drink though moderately and let no fresh drinkers arise. All legislation is in some way a curtailment of individual liberty and when people abuse it, to the deteriment of self, family, society and the future generations, why should we be afraid of severe legislation especially when we have scientific authority that all drinks containing alcohol are poisons and even when taken in very small quantities tend to produce disease in the human body, create thirst for more drink and then lead to drunkenness. (Please read Hersley and Struge on alochol and the human body.)

14. When Sir Ernest Shakleton went with a small party to the most southern parts for exploration the coldest part of the world, he and his companions never used any kind of drink except one day which was his birthday.

15. No evidence can be stronger than this, that even in the coldest climate drink is not at all necessary much less so in warm countries, where drink must cause more harm than in cold climates.

16. If you think that the measure we have proposed is very severe and therefore impracticable, it may be softened but some such legislation on the lines we have drawn is absolutely necessary, if we are sincerely desirous to root out this worst curse of mankind.

17. You will kindly write to us if you have any objections to the measure, proposed and we shall humbly try to meet them if we can.

18. If you think that the period of registration is too short on the ground that it is never to recur, it may be made six months. It may also, if you like, be provided that good and sufficient cause being shown, an adult who has not registered his name as a drinker, during the period may be allowed after very strict enquiry, to register his name by payment of a fee not exceeding Rs. 100, as the officer may think proper according to the circumstances of the person concerned.

19. We think, the rule about minors that even when adults, they cannot register their names as drinkers and get certificates of drink is a very important one, going to the very root of the evil, and the legislators will do well to adopt it; but if you and your friends are not for total abstinence and if your object be simply to reduce drunkenness, a middle course may be adopted by raisng the minority limit from 16 to 21 and permitting these adults to register their names as drinkers during their 22nd year only. If they afterwards desire to register their names as drinkers, their case should be treated as stated above with regard to adults desiring registration after the period.

20. We may here remark that if students even after 16 are to take no part in lawful political agitation, as is the case in British India, you will see that our proposal to raise the minority limit in this matter of an evil habit should command implicit consent.

21. Hoping to receive an early reply addressed to K. S. Date, Esq., B.A., Janatofkhana House, No. 130, Indore City, C.I.R.M.Ry.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) K. S. DATE, AND 9 OTHERS

WD A862—GPB—350—13-10-17

Proceedings of the Government of
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

O.M.No. G. 10156-G.R.33-14-1 dated the 22nd March 1915, republishing the rules regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

2. G. O. No.G.15601-50-G.M.554-16-1 dated the 19th May 1917 appointing a special committee of the Representative Assembly to investigate the question of the reforms needed in the constitution and working of the Representative Assembly.

3. The report of the special committee appointed by the Government Order read above embodying the recommendations of the committee.

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Order No. Ex Camp No:8-58 Dt 22.4.18
Gm 61(1)-1

Dated Bangalore, 1918.

On a consideration of the report and of the representations made by the Members of the Assembly at the October Session, 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have decided to introduce the following changes:-

1. ~~To~~ Broaden the electorate by adopting for all the Taluks in the State a uniform - -

land

Land Revenue and Mohatharfa qualification of ₹50/- and ₹10/- respectively, ~~those~~ rates being the lowest rates now adopted and in force in about 20 taluks only.

2. ~~To~~ Adopt the same limit of qualification for voting and for membership, -- abolishing the distinction now existing between the two.

3. And ~~to~~ grant to the Members of the Assembly with certain restrictions the -- privilege of putting questions to Government on matters of public interest.

The amendments and additions to the present rules necessitated by these changes are shown in the annexure to this order.

B.O.

Chief Secretary to Govt.

19.4.18.

Annexure.

Rule 1 will read as follows:-

1. The following persons are qualified to elect members of the Assembly for a -- Taluk or Sub Taluk:-

(a) Every person who pays annually on his own account Land Revenue or Mohatharfa tax (house and shop taxes) of not less than ₹50/- or ₹10/- respectively for each taluk or sub-taluk either to the Government or to the holder of an alienated village(the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringari excepted) to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied or in the case of -- Mohatharfa tax to a Municipal Council;

(b) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total Beriz of ₹250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub taluk;

(c) Every graduate of a University whose ordinary place of residence is in that taluk or sub taluk.

Rule 3 as amended will stand as follows:-

3. All persons who are qualified to vote will

to vote will also be entitled to stand for election as Members.

After rule 22 and before rule 23 will be added a rule as below:-

22 A.(a) In addition to the subject which may be sent up in accordance with the above rules the Members of the Assembly may also send up for being answered by Government at either session of the Assembly questions relating to matters of public interest not exceeding three for each district for each session.

(b) The procedure laid down for the submission, selection and compilation of subjects will also apply as far as may be to the submission, selection and compilation of questions.

(c) No question shall be asked or answered as to any matters or branches of the administration relating to the following subjects:

(i) the Ruling Family of Mysore
(ii) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the paramount power or with foreign princes or States.
(iii) matter governed by treaties, convessions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the paramount power.
(iv) Extradition of criminals.
(v) European vagrants.
(vi) European British Subjects.
(vii) The Post Office, Telegraphs and

Railways.

(viii) The Mysore Military Forces, or

(ix) such other matters as may from time to time be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(d) Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information and must not be in an argumentative or hypothetical language or defamatory of any person or section of the community, and each question must deal with a single subject, though it may be divided in to convenient subordinate questions.

(e) The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests.

(f) A question shall be read by the Member by whom it was framed or in his absence of he so desires by some other Member in his behalf and the answer shall be given by the President or Member of Council or a Secretary to Govt when the President may direct for this purpose.

(g) Any Member who has asked ~~the~~ a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in his original question.

(h) The President may disallow ~~decline to answer~~ a supplementary question

for want of ~~without~~ notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent session of the Assembly.

(i) No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question asked under this rule.

~~(j)~~ Questions may be answered on any day of a session at the discretion of the President.